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FIVE CENTS A COPY

MERE 'DITCH' KEEPS GULF FROM LAKES

Only 65-Mile Gap Remains to Open World's Biggest Inland Waterway

GOVERNMENT READY TO TAKE UP THE JOB

Congress Expected to Authorize $7,500,000 Project and End Work in Two Years

Federal co-ordination of thousands of miles of rivers and canals in the United States is bringing about a renaissance in inland waterborne commerce. Rivers played a major rôle in the days when the steam packets plied the Mississippi. But today they are becoming an important unit in a balanced transport system in which rails, highways, and the air each carry the burdens for which they are best suited. The waterway situation is described in six articles, of which the following is the first.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A "ditch" only 65 miles long is all that remains to be dug to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico in the biggest interior deep waterway system in the world.

In conjunction with President Hoover's policy of treating the American waterways as a whole, the recommendation for the quick construction of this "ditch"—now before Congress—is expected to be passed, with actual completion anticipated in 24 months. It will be the latest step in carrying through the comprehensive Hoover program which has been enunciated by the Administration and which lies close to the heart of the engineer President.

George Washington hoped for a great inland waterways development. Later Presidents contributed to it, and 160 years later the Administration of Herbert Hoover has seen its accomplishment—up to a certain point.

Less spectacular than the Panama Canal, the work so far accomplished on the interior waterways system has cost 1½ times as much. The improvement of 2000 miles of the Ohio and its tributaries has marched section by section during the 12 years within which time the traffic has grown from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons annually.

President Looks Ever Ahead

Mr. Hoover, opening the Ohio development, said substantially that the system of locks and dams and dredgings and revetments which have transformed the shallows of the Ohio River into a canalized waterway of an assured nine-foot depth at all seasons, while it will not revive the romantic steamboat days of Mark Twain, will actually carry more goods.

Not resting with the completion of the work on the Ohio, Mr. Hoover

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Kenya Native Lands Measure Passed by Official Majority

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The native lands trust bill, which has been the subject of acute controversy in Kenya Colony ever since 1927 when it was first drawn up, has at last received its third reading in the Legislature at Nairobi, where it has been passed by a government official majority supported by missionary and Indian representatives in face of the opposition, active or passive, from the majority of European elected members.

This bill creates a trust for the protection and conservation of the native rights in 50,000 square miles of territory—roughly one-fifth of the total area of the colony—which have been set apart in reserve for 2,500,000 aborigines resident in Kenya. The bill includes clauses empowering trustees to grant leases under various safeguards to European planters in the reserved area. Controversy arose when the British Goverment, acting in the aborigines' interests, laid down that an equivalent compensation in land should be given and other modifications in procedure made in the natives' interests where leases are concerned. In a final dispatch, on which the Kenya Government has now acted in passing the bill, Lord Passfield, British Colonial Secretary, declared agreement with the main modifications proposed by the planters.

WOMEN WIN STEP TO VOTE IN S. AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, S. Af. (AP)—A bill giving South African women the right to vote was passed, April 11, in the Assembly on its third reading by a vote of 73 to 34. It will now be sent to the Senate.

The bill extends the vote to women of 21 years and over for elections to Parliament and to the Provincial Council.

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Italy to Cape Town by Radio Telephone

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Genoa, Italy

SENATOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI succeeded April 14 in establishing radio telephone communication with Bombay and Cape Town from his yacht Electra.

In the experiment, conducted in the presence of naval officers from the squadron off Rapallo, Senator Marconi conversed clearly with Sir Drummond Chaplin, president of the South African Radio Company, at Cape Town and Count Labia, the Italian Consul. Marconi used apparatus of only 500 watts.

Bostonians to Fight Raid on Common

Group Ready to Contest Plan to Reduce Valuable Land as Traffic Aid

The Boston Common Society will oppose all efforts to reduce Boston Common for traffic reasons unless such reasons are deemed beneficial to the City of Boston, Dr. Edward A. Horton, president of the organization, said today.

While his society takes a firm stand against the proposed widening of Park Street to include the embankment on that side of the Common, Dr. Horton said that his organization did not wish to appear unreasonable, but he could not see whereby the project would facilitate traffic whatever.

"As a matter of fact," Dr. Horton said, "the widening, which is presumably for parking purposes, would only add to the stream of cars going up and down Tremont and Beacon Streets. It is a dangerous time to put forward any plan that favors increased parking in the downtown areas because it will only increase the number of cars in that section."

"As I see it," Dr. Horton continued, "and I have watched the situation from every angle, Park Street is not vitally involved in the traffic issue. There is very little traffic moving up Park Street and practically no congestion on it since the police have started tagging parkers on the fence side of the road. The problem to be solved is how to divert the continuous lines of traffic coming up and down Tremont and Beacon Streets. The widening of Park Street would increase rather than reduce this confusion."

Long Litigation

Cutting down Boston Common for traffic facilitation, Dr. Horton added, has been a subject for litigation for many years. The latest proposal in the hands of the Traffic Commissioner, Joseph Conry, to cut into the Common on Park Street, a distance of eight or 10 feet, is the one that interests the society, while the proposed four-foot cut into the Public Garden on Arlington Street is a matter for the Park Commission to settle, Dr. Horton asserted. Boston Common is public

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

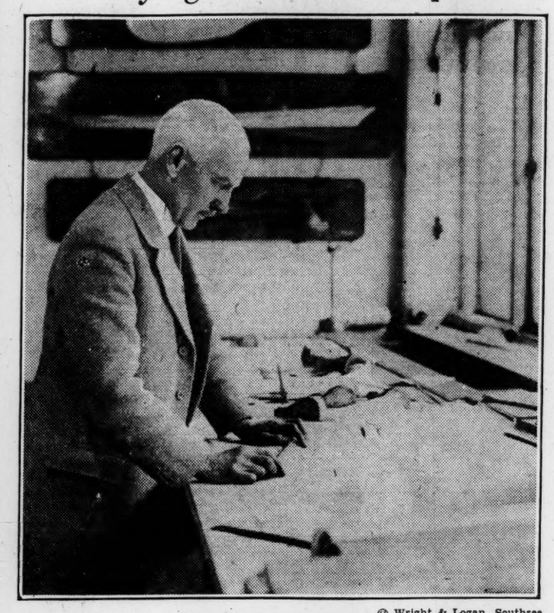
White House Police Direct Bird Nesting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A time-consuming duty that devolves upon the White House policemen these spring days, in addition to that of directing hundreds of visitors to public buildings, is telling the robins around the White House where to build their nests.

Hardly a day passes that at least one robin does not eye approvingly one of the boxed evergreen trees in front of the Executive Mansion as a site for his future home. When he returns with the first bit of straw in his beak for the foundation, the policemen have to explain that these trees will go back to the greenhouses in a short time and more waxy, brighter evergreens will be put in their place for the summer.

Laying the Keel on Paper



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Charles Nicholson, Designer and Builder of Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's Latest Challenger, at Work in His Office.

Challenger for the America's Cup and Defender Entry Launched

Enterprise Put in Water at Bristol, R. I.—Crowd Sees Ceremonies

Shamrock V Is the Latest Yachting Venture of Sir Thomas Lipton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I.—The yacht Enterprise, one of the four yachts being built in the United States as candidates for the honor of defending the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V, was launched here April 14 in the presence of a large crowd including Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island, who made a brief speech in which he gave the boat his best wishes.

The traditional ceremonies were performed by Mrs. Winthrop W. Aldrich, wife of the vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club and one of the members of the syndicate which is building the yacht.

The boat was launched very slowly, being lowered into Bristol Harbor on a cradle on a railroad. It took 12 minutes before the yacht was afloat. Those on the yacht when she went into the water were Harold S. Vanderbilt, head of the syndicate building the yacht; Mr. Aldrich, Capt. George H. Monsell, sailing master, and W. Starling Burgess, the designer, son of the late Edward Burgess of Boston, who designed the America's Cup defenders Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer in the middle 80's.

The Enterprise was about six inches above her designed line when launched, but she will float along her water line when she takes on her fourton mast, rigging, and sails. Within an hour after she went overboard a line was passed to the Vanderbilt power boat Vara, which took her in tow for City Island, where she will be rigged.

The Enterprise is a handsome bronze yacht with white topsides and burnished underbody. On deck she has two-foot rails and only one hatchway. Her wheel is perpendicular, and on the stern is "Enterprise, New York," in gold letters. She is expected to be under sail on western Long Island Sound before the last of the month.

Launching a cup defender on a railroad is not unusual, as the Reliance in 1903 was launched from the same railroad in the same way.

The Enterprise is 120¾ feet over all, 80 feet on the water line, 21.67 feet beam, 14.42 feet draft with a displacement of 128.50 tons.

When her mast is stepped it will measure 155 feet from deck to truck and will support 7583 square feet of sail, the mainsail being jibheaded. This will be the largest spread of canvas by any of the four American candidates for cup defense.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

GOSPORT, Eng.—Amid the cheers of assembled crowds and the blare of steamer sirens, Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, glided slowly down the building slip into the waters of Portsmouth harbor April 14.

The old-fashioned quayside of the little town was beflagged and gay, and dozens of craft in the harbor were decked in bunting in honor of the event. The ceremony of christening was performed by the Countess of Shaftesbury who was accompanied by Sir Thomas and Charles Nicholson, designer of the new entrant for cup honors.

The building of the challenger has captivated and held the imagination of all yachtsmen in Great Britain and Ireland. The alteration of the racing rules governing the cup races next September off Newport, R. I., has added considerably to the growing confidence in Shamrock V and her ability to win.

The fact that both defender and challenger have to be built to Lloyd's scantling rules debars the freak vessels that have hitherto competed in the races, and whose flimsy construction always militated against the challenger on account of her having to sail and weather the Atlantic crossing.

Mr. Nicholson, the designer, gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor every freedom and facility to watch the construction and ultimate launching of the famous yacht. There are few more romantic spots in England than the site occupied by the ship yard, on the western shores of Portsmouth Harbor, in which Shamrock V was built.

Directly opposite her building slip, across a few hundred yards of water,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Chicago Marks Up Decrease in Crime

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Passage of a vagrancy law that will "enable the authorities to rid the streets of known gangsters, bombers, racketeers and pickpockets who have no legal or useful occupation and whom it is almost impossible to convict under the present law" is recommended by the Chicago Crime Commission in a program it announces for dealing with the Chicago crime situation.

The annual report of the police department, made public at the same time, cited a decrease in major crime here during the last year. Figures on all the most serious types of crime showed declines. William E. Russell declared the main features of the report to be the reduction of felonious homicides by 19.9 per cent and a reduction of 12.5 per cent in fatal automobile accidents. The last item he attributed to a 33 per cent increase in arrests for speeding and reckless driving.

Preparation of a list of known criminals and systematic relentless procedure against them in every legal way was asked by the Chicago Crime Commission in the list of its measures.

BRITISH RACER DROPS MOTOR RECORD PLANS

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Kaye Don, British automobile racer, has definitely abandoned his plans for attempting to beat the world's automobile speed record here this year, and will sail for home Wednesday, it was learned April 14. His car, the Silver Bullet, is being crated and will be shipped back to England this week.

GIRL SCOUTS AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of 25 Girl Scouts from Boston and Quincy, Mass., were received at the White House April 14 by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president of the organization. Mrs. Hoover entertained the girls for half an hour, after which they went sight-seeing. Miss Ruth A. Bass, Boston field captain of Girl Scouts, is in charge of the group.

Landing Party From Europe Rushes Boston Stores for Ice Cream Sodas

Six eager, young American girls rushed the gangplank of the Cunard Liner Scythia in Boston April 14 the moment it was down. Reporters were scattered like leaves. Through the line of waiting friends they charged recognizing none. Out of the pier, up the street; nothing stopped them. Bewildered reporters in their wake. Telegraph windows, clothing shops, spring hats attracted not even a passing glance. Then a gasp of relief, a sound indicating achievement—and the six disappeared under the sign of "Spa."

After the first cooling drafts of sodas and large mouthfuls of "real" ice cream they looked around and finally admitted their sad case. For seven months they had searched Europe in vain for "real" ice cream sodas. There to study music they were able to endure the deprivation as part of the price which had to be paid for their art. But the sight of an American city and the thought of shiny marble-topped fountains proved too much for restraint.

Permission for New York passengers to land in Boston is not usually granted. But in this case the captain was glad to capitulate. Permission was granted, and six young citizens of the United States admitted that no food or drink offered by any other country could adequately compensate them for the products of the soda fountain.

Among the passengers who disembarked at Boston was C. Granville Gibson, M. P. (Conservative) who is making a brief trip in the United States and Canada to study the unemployment situation. Mr. Gibson will visit New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Toronto as well as Boston. Referring to the unemployment situation in England Mr. Gibson deprecated the dole system saying that it is encouraging laziness. "The unemployed are not forced to seek work in order to collect their dole," he said.

LONDON'S BIG BEN TAKES 16-DAY BATH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Big Ben, the great clock, which booms out the hours from its tower above the Houses of Parliament in London has just had its face washed for the first time for six years.

This cleansing operation takes about 16 days to complete, so that it is hardly surprising that it is not undertaken more often.

Hundreds of passers-by have daily stopped in Parliament Square to gaze at the growing whiteness of Big Ben's face, and to watch the impudent-looking little steeplejack swinging about and vigorously wielding a large mop in the face of London's solemn timekeeper.

SOVIETS ISSUE RULES TO FORCE SPRING SOWING

Peasants' Tendency to Reduce Planting Held Menace to Communist Regime

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The primary importance of the spring planting, from the standpoint of the success of the Soviet program of agrarian collectivization, is evidenced in a series of new measures which the Soviet Government has promulgated with a view to encouraging individual peasant households to extend their planted area. It is decreed that individual land allotments shall not be artificially curtailed and individual peasants shall not be deliberately given the worst possible land, although collective farms continue to receive preference in the quality of the land assigned to them.

The peasants who left the collective farms may receive back the seeds which they contributed on condition that they sow the maximum area. The collective farms which have finished their own sowing must help the poorer individual peasants. Individual peasants who deliberately curtail the planted area will be taxed as heavily as if they had planted the full area, while their unsown land will be planted by the collective farms for the benefit of the latter.

The explanation of this effort to stimulate individual planting may be found in an editorial of the Pravda, which give the following frank analysis of the difficulties encountered during the first weeks of spring planting.

"North Caucasus gives warning signals of having fulfilled its sowing plan of 36 per cent on April 10. It is somewhat better than certain districts in the Ukraine, while there are failures in regions of the lower Volga and in the southern part of the central black earth region.

"Ominous news comes from the cotton regions of central Asia. The collective farms did not everywhere begin field work in organized fashion. It is much worse with the individual section. Two most harmful tendencies manifest themselves here in sowing; first, the local authorities ignore the needs and demands of individual poor and middle-class peasants; secondly, some individual households sow only what is needed for own consumption, producing nothing for the market."

Poincare Defends Foch From Slur in 'Tiger's' Book

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Raymond Poincaré, wartime President of France, in an article contributed to Excelsior, Paris, and Nacion, Buenos Aires, defends Marshal Foch against criticism directed against him by Georges Clemenceau in the war-time Premier's book, "The Grandeur and Misery of Victory."

The gist of M. Poincaré's argument is that Marshal Foch was justified in preferring to persuade rather than command General Pershing and M. Clemenceau was wrong in blaming Marshal Foch for taking this position.

In defending Marshal Foch, M. Poincaré points out that when the Marshal accepted the supreme command only the French and British Governments were represented and that the American never became an allied but only an associated force. General Pershing, therefore, could take counsel from Marshal Foch but not orders.

Whereas M. Clemenceau in his book accuses Marshal Foch of insisting upon insertion in the Versailles treaty of a clause providing for permanent occupation of the Rhineland to which M. Clemenceau declares he was opposed, M. Poincaré quotes from a history of the peace treaty by André Tardieu in which the present French Premier shows that M. Clemenceau was not altogether averse to such a proposal.

M. Poincaré deplores the reviving of old disputes but declares he feels obliged to defend Marshal Foch's reputation. He speaks in the highest terms of M. Clemenceau's patriotism.

Fog Menace to Fliers Overcome, According to Guggenheim Report

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—As a result of the successful 15-mile flight made last October by Lieut. James H. Doolittle in a totally inclosed airplane from which he could not see, and subsequent experiments by other fliers, the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics April 15 issued a pamphlet declaring fog is navigable and is no longer a menace to pilots.

The pamphlet emphasized that the Doolittle flight, made under the auspices of the fund, was not a stunt, but was a serious effort to establish the value of flights by instrument guidance only. And it declares any pilot who is not thus competent has not completed his training.

After the Doolittle flight, a number of aviation authorities declared it has been possible only because Mr. Doolittle was a pilot of unusual experience and ability. To meet this contention the Guggenheim fund arranged for a series of two-hour tests by other aviators.

When further successful flights by several army second lieutenants were criticized on the basis that these men, too, had more than average skill the fund arranged to have a flight by an army officer of high rank with comparatively slight experience.

The fund admits that while the experiments do not represent the final solution of air navigation in fog, they have shown the possibility for pilots with few hours' instruction to fly and "land safely on a properly prepared airport regardless of weather conditions."

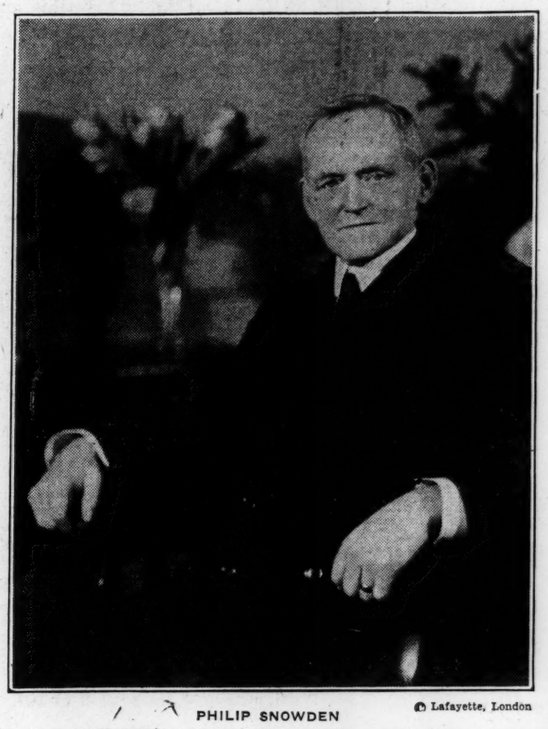
HOOVER REOCCUPIES EXECUTIVE OFFICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover, accompanied by his secretaries and clerical staff and the ever-present press and photographers, has resumed occupancy of the Executive Offices which were severely damaged by a fire on Christmas eve. This historic one-story structure has been practically rebuilt, although in no way changed in design, either outside or inside. In the process of rebuilding it has been fireproofed and a modern ventilation system has been installed.

The work of rebuilding cost $100,000 and was a rush job. Two marked improvements in the rebuilt structure are a marble floor in the outer lobby, and a new lighting system in the President's room and the Cabinet chamber.

Guardian of Britain's Purse



PHILIP SNOWDEN © Lafayette, London

SNOWDEN PLACES LABOR'S BUDGET BEFORE COMMONS

Rise in Income Tax and Other Levies to Yield £43,000,000 More

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in presenting his budget before a crowded House of Commons, April 14, announced new taxation amounting in the full year to £43,000,000 (about $215,000,000).

It was estimated by the Chancellor that the revenue for 1930-31 would be £789,445,000 (about $3,947,225,000) with expenditures of £731,809,000 (about $3,659,045,000).

When Mr. Snowden pointed out that part of the deficiencies in the estimated receipts for the last year was due to decrease in revenue from spirits of £1,400,000 and beer £1,800,000, Lady Astor, who is an ardent advocate of temperance, cried "Hear! Hear!"

The chief increases proposed are 6d. extra upon the income tax, raising the general incidence to 4s. 6d. in the pound, but with concessions on smaller incomes so that, for example, a man with a wife and three children with an income of £800 will not pay anything extra.

The supertax on incomes of more than £2000 annually is also raised in a graded scale so that, for example, a man with £50,000 will pay 6s. in the pound in addition to the income tax. The duties on estates which change hands are also increased by from 1 to 2 per cent.

To Prevent Tax Evasion

Legislation is to be introduced to prevent evasion of estate duties by the formation of private companies. Another new provision makes it impossible also to escape paying a surtax by the hitherto existing method of "single premium insurance."

The Chancellor also gave notice of immediate legislation for a fresh valuation of estates in view of the introduction of land value taxation long advocated by the Labor Party. This system of increased taxation, Mr. Snowden said, is to be used not only as a means of raising additional funds but also as a "potent instrument of social reform."

The existing protection tariffs on motorcars and other articles under what is known as the McKenna duties are to be retained for the present for revenue purposes. Those

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

COMPETITION IN ARMS STAYED, STIMSON STATES

U. S. Delegate to Naval Parley Says Mission Is Accomplished

NEW YORK (AP)—The following is the full text of an address by Henry L. Stimson, American delegate to the five-power naval conference, radiocast from London on April 13 over the Columbia Broadcasting System:

Almost three months ago the American delegation landed in England to take part in the London naval conference. In order to understand its purpose and to appraise the results which have been accomplished it is necessary to view the background and history of which it is a part.

Naval limitation has formed a part of the organized efforts of the world to limit international suspicions and promote good relations. It is a new effort and has grown gradually. At the first Hague conference in 1899 the subject of limitation of arms was one of the purposes for which the conference was called, but all that resulted was a resolution favoring restriction as a desirable end. At the second

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Ortiz Rubio Pushes Movement Against Alcohol in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—President Ortiz Rubio in a signed order April 13 summoned the whole-hearted support of his Government for the anti-alcohol campaign started by former President Portes Gil.

He directed the National Anti-Alcohol Committee, acting through the Department of the Interior, to remind all state governments that it is the President's desire that the anti-alcoholic campaign be "continued and intensified."

"My Government earnestly desires," the order said, "and requests the cooperation of all officials, with all the means possible, in the anti-alcohol campaign."

The President and Portes Gill, Secretary of the Interior, also circularized all state and territorial governors, ordering them to enforce strictly the religious laws, especially making sure that religion is not taught in private or public schools, as this is contrary to the law. The Government recently ordered closing of several schools for violation of the religious statutes.

Instructions sent to governors also commanded them to see that priests register as prescribed by the law, and that the number of priests in each state does not exceed the number permitted by the State Legislature in accordance with the Constitution.

On the Air

'The Monitor Views the News'

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PARLEY OUSTS 1927 OBSTACLE TO NAVY PACT

British Make Concession to Views of United States on Cruiser Tonnage

PLENARY SESSION CONSIDERS DETAILS

Contingent Clause Permitting Britain to Meet French Building Not Yet Decided

BY ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In a plenary session—the first since Feb. 11—the five-power naval conference on April 14 adopted formally all necessary raw material for the treaty of London and announced that a final plenary meeting for its signature would be held, it is hoped, on April 22.

The work of drafting will take more than two days longer than originally anticipated, but there is every expectation that it will be finished by the 22d.

In the meanwhile, Aristide Briand and J. L. Dumesnil and the French advisers leave London on April 14 and Dino Grandi and his Italian advisers expect to leave the following day. This is the final proof that the last technical details which were holding up the drafting from the point of view of France and Italy are now arranged.

One outstanding point which arose between the United States and Japan was settled after an hour's conference between Reijiro Wakatsuki, Henry L. Stimson and David A. Reed at the Ritz on April 14 and was announced at the plenary session. The Japanese are to have the right to transfer, not exceeding 10 per cent of the category into which the transfer is made, between the light cruiser and destroyer classes. The Japanese had asked for 15 per cent, so the result is a compromise. The American delegation sees no objection whatever in this adjustment between the lower categories, particularly since destroyers can be built in a few months.

Methods of Limitation

Publication of the full reports from the first committee which were adopted at the plenary session is delayed until April 15 to enable more careful drafting. The first section, however, dealt with the methods of limitation. Many reservations were attached, especially that of the Japanese requesting the right of transfer between destroyers and light cruisers which was satisfactorily settled. Of the other reservations, the most important was the Italian statement made in general terms at the opening of the conference, specifying that in the belief of Italy the question of method should not be settled until the global and category limitation levels were set.

Since neither France nor Italy will agree to write figures into the present treaty, this reservation still holds and it is expected will persist until the end. Therefore, a compromise on the ancient debate over the merits of global and category tonnage methods is unlikely to be approved by the Italians, and whether the other four will adopt it is still questionable. The British and French are quite eager to secure the inclusion of a compromise in the treaty because of its usefulness in resolving the deadlock which has so long retarded the work of the preparatory disarmament commission. In any case, whether a compromise finds its way into the treaty or not the work has been done solving this old dispute.

Other Matters Not Pressed

The second matter before the plenary session was the Japanese proposal for a zone of non-construction between the lower limit of cruisers and the upper limit of destroyers. This scheme has never been publicly examined, and Mr. Wakatsuki, after an exchange of views at a meeting of the heads of the delegation, decided not to press the proposal.

A similar decision applied to the British proposal that displacement figures should be included in the classification of cruiser strengths in addition to gun calibers. Since an agreement was not reached the proposal was withdrawn. The British decision on this point represents one of the most significant episodes in the entire conference, for Lord Bridgeman's insistence as to limiting American 6-inch gun cruisers by tonnage as well as by gun power at Geneva was the contributing element to the failure of the 1927 conference.

Now most unostentatiously and without seeking to gain any credit for their sacrifice, Ramsay MacDonald and the British delegates withdraw the scheme. The Americans may now build 6-inch gun cruisers of 9999 tons displacement if they wish. The American admirals are elated over this success. One of the chief American theses at Geneva is granted.

It is expected the navy will ask the right to construct a six-inch gun cruiser of about 9100 tons, as it is anxious to experiment with a well-armored vessel of this size which will have a big cruising radius. It is said also that the American general board has a rapid firing six-inch gun up its sleeve which will render the eight-inch gun cruisers highly speculative and vulnerable craft.

British Concession to U. S.

After recording the British concession on this point, the plenary session proceeded to adopt unanimously the rest of the first committee's report. The description of destroyer characteristics was agreed. Other reports were unanimously adopted on special vessels and vessels not subject

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

MELLON POWER BEHIND GRUNDY FOR THE SENATE

W. L., Brother of Secretary of Treasury, Also Backs Brown for Governor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.— The political alignment of the so-called Mellon interests for the 1930 gubernatorial contest was settled by the announcement on April 13 by W. L. Mellon, one-time state Republican chairman and political spokesman of his family, that his support would go to Joseph R. Grundy (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who will seek re-election in the fall campaign, and to Francis Shunk Brown for the gubernatorial nomination in the state primary contest on May 20.

The announcement by Mr. Mellon, who is a brother of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, means very substantial support both for Mr. Grundy and Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown already has received the backing of the William S. Vare political machine of Philadelphia, which is forwarding the candidacy of James A. Davis, Secretary of Labor, for United States Senator in opposition to Mr. Grundy.

Thus, Mr. Brown is assured the backing of both wings of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania that is not shared by Mr. Grundy or Mr. Davis.

Mr. Grundy, however, now has the support of the Pittsburgh faction to add to that which has come to him from Gov. John S. Fisher. The independent Republican stand in the contest will be taken by Gifford Pinchot, one-time Governor, who now seeks the succession to Governor Fisher.

In announcing his support of Mr. Brown, Mr. Mellon paid tribute to his "ability, fidelity and knowledge of public affairs," and, in the case of Mr. Grundy, took responsibility for having persuaded him to "make a great personal sacrifice and accept the appointment as United States Senator."

"I felt then, as I feel now," his statement continues, "that conditions in Pennsylvania and the United States demanded the services of a man of Senator Grundy's character, exceptional ability, unquestioned courage and long experience. His remarkable record during his short time in the Senate has borne out this estimate of his great value to the people of Pennsylvania. He fearlessly met a situation which appeared hopeless, broke up by sheer ability and determination a coalition hostile to the interests of Pennsylvania and secured the passage of a tariff bill which will help to reduce unemployment, keep wages at a satisfactory standard and maintain prosperity.

"There never was a time when it was so urgent that Pennsylvania be represented in the United States Senate by two senators of the caliber of those we now have, who are capable of protecting our workers and industries against a flood of imported products."

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Ulitz Case Eases Tension in Silesia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The Higher Court of Appeal in Kattowitz has found Dr. Otto Ulitz not guilty of helping the Polish citizens to escape military service, a crime for which he was condemned in July, 1929. The case awakened great interest, especially in Germany, Dr. Ulitz being president of the Patriotic Society, the Volksbund, and leader of the German minority in Polish Silesia.

The evidence was rejected by the court as insufficient proof.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The success of Dr. Ulitz's appeal is likely to have far-reaching effects on the relations between the Poles and the German minority in Upper Silesia. Hitherto the latter have been laboring under a strong sense of grievance.

When the charges were first laid against Dr. Ulitz he was a member of the Upper Silesian Diet and therefore enjoyed parliamentary immunity. In order to be able to arrest him the Polish Government dissolved the Diet, which technically it had no right to do. The sentence imposed at the original trial was five months' imprisonment. The decision was greeted with enthusiasm by the Germans in Kattowitz and is a fitting sequel to the end of the long tariff war between Germany and Poland which was announced recently.

AMERICA GIVES JAPAN COPIES OF TREATIES

TOKYO (AP)—William R. Castle Jr., special Ambassador to Japan, was the principal speaker on April 14 at a ceremony at Tokyo Imperial University, in which he presented, in behalf of the American Government, copies of the earliest Japanese-American treaties. Japan's copies of these treaties have been destroyed in various catastrophes.

The treaties will be placed in the National Historical Library. They include Commodore Matthew C. Perry's treaty of Kanagawa, made in 1854; the Tonwsend Harris treaty of Shimoda, signed in 1857, and the Townsend Harris treaty of Yedo in 1858. The documents formed Japan's earliest links to the Occident and were the basis of subsequent Japanese-American relations.

EUROPEAN AIR ACCORD REACHED AT PRAGUE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Representatives from Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia attended the air service conference which closed here April 13.

An important agreement was reached concerning regulation of international meteorological air service. In co-operation with customs tariffs experts present at Prague, plans for simplifying customs duties formalities on interstate air routes were discussed.

MELBOURNE WET IN VOTE

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—The final count on the question of whether the State of Victoria should go wet or dry showed April 14 that the drys had 419,005 votes and the wets 552,286. It was a record poll, with ballots cast by 95 per cent of those entitled to vote.

FISHER REPORTS BULK OF WEIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR

Opinion Backs Prohibition, He Says, Although Enforcement Is Weak

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, in a new and comprehensive treatise on prohibition entitled, "The 'Noble Experiment,'" published on April 14, holds that after weighing "evidence pro and con from authoritative sources," he has found that "the overwhelming weight of scientific, administrative and popular opinion is on the side of public as well as private prohibition of the liquor traffic."

Although Professor Fisher has never believed in prohibition "as a matter of religion or moral principle, and only gradually came to believe in it as a measure of expediency," he declares that a careful assessment of available data shows that "prohibition is less of a failure than any other measure for the control of the liquor traffic that has ever been applied in this or in foreign lands."

Higher living standards, simplifying, standardizing and specializing processes in business, the professions and the arts and shortening of the American work day, he finds, have all tended to remove the temptation to the worker to find "oblivion in drink from the distresses and inco-ordinations of an existence of wretched toil."

"In this age, 'misery drinking' has been supplanted," he declares, "for the majority of our people, by leisure, higher education, interest in developing new industries such as aviation, the electrical and motorcar industries, and the pleasurable focusings of attention upon the radio, the moving picture, sports and travel."

Says Enforcement Is Poor

Although prohibition "has recorded great gains," Professor Fisher asserts that "present conditions of law enforcement under national prohibition are intolerable and must be corrected." The chief reasons why prohibition has not yet "made good" are, he says, "because of lax enforcement among populations with alien traditions of an immigrant past, coupled with the cult of 'personal liberty' and manifest lack of education concerning the physiological effects of so-called moderate drinking."

The book, which was published by the Alcohol Information Committee and is a sequel to "Prohibition Still at Its Worst," includes a special study on the consumption of alcohol in the United States made by Robert E. Corrandini, research secretary of the World's League Against Alcoholism. Mr. Corradini found th amount of alcohol consumed in this country to be only one-thirtieth of the 180,000,000 gallons that John C. Gebhart, secretary of the Association Against Prohibition Amendment, estimated was consumed in 1926, in an announcement by him in Washington last December.

Mr. Corradini's estimate of beer consumed annually was 325,000,000 gallons, as compared with Mr. Gebhart's estimate of 425,000,000 to 650,000,000 gallons. Wine consumption Mr. Corradini estimated at 48,000,000 gallons a year, as compared with Mr. Gebhart's estimate of 150,000,000.

Professor Fisher refers to Mr. Corradini's study as "the most painstaking, conscientious and thorough work" he knows of that has yet been done in this field.

Where Corn Sugar Goes

Referring to the increased use of corn sugar which has been considered, in some quarters, as indication of increased manufacture of hard liquor, the book calls attention to the diversity of manufacturing processes in which corn sugar is now used, and asserts that "the full analyses of all the requirements and possible uses of corn sugar and the industry would reveal that every pound can be reasonably accounted for.

"The development of the chemical industries in the United States has been so phenomenal since the war," it continues, "that not only could all corn sugar be accounted for, but also every gallon of alcohol produced."

The book contains a symposium by wets and drys on the questions of repeal, modification or nullification and enforcement. This feature of the book, Professor Fisher declares, has been singularly illuminating in what it has revealed.

Summarizing his conclusions in the final chapter, Professor Fisher says in part:

"First, the testimony adduced on the wet side . . . shows clearly that private prohibition has progressively restricted the personal liberty to drink of countless thousands. The champions of personal liberty on the side of wetness and defiance of public prohibition—including ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, John J. Raskob, Clarence Darrow, Nicholas Murray Butler and Pierre S. duPont, chairman of the executive committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment—face the practice of private prohibition, enforced by employers under penalty of loss of livelihood, with acquiescence or explicit assent. . . .

Balance of Weight With Drys

"Second, the overwhelming weight of scientific, administrative and popular opinion is on the side of public as well as private prohibition of the liquor traffic. Not even the most ardent wet opposed the abolition of the saloon, which is directly due to prohibition. . . .

"Third, results of the dispensary system in Canada show, as in the case of the South Carolina experiment, that political ownership and operation of the liquor traffic serves to increase the consumption of alcohol and fails to check bootleggery. The record shows that in all Canadian provinces that have used some form of the dispensary system sales have steadily increased. Retail bootlegging flourishes under a system that makes it easy for the unlawful vendor to buy his supplies lawfully of the Government. . . .

"Fourth, while liquor consumption in Canada has increased under the dispensary system, it has diminished in the United States under prohibition.

"Fifth, so far as I can ascertain after diligent and thorough search, there is no economist in the United States who opposes the view that the Nation has gained enormously in an economic sense from national prohibition.

"Sixth, in recent years efficient substitutes for the saloon have been provided in the motorcar, the radio, the motion picture and in the applied principle of specialization in industry and modern life."

PATRIOTIC FAITH IN NATION URGED BY D. A. R. HEAD

Mrs. Hobart Warns Against 'Advanced Thinking' at Annual Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Refuse to indorse doctrines that lure you into the morass of doubt of our country's past, present and future," Mrs. Lowell Fletched Hobart, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, urged 4000 delegates to the thirty-ninth continental congress as it convened here April 14.

This congress is the first to be held in Constitution Hall, the new $2,000,000 auditorium, built by the society to meet the demand of its ever-increasing membership. Embankments of spring flowers on the stage and the gay costumes of the women lent brilliant color to the cheerful blue and cream trimmings of the new hall.

Mrs. Hobart's plea for unrelenting patriotism came after the congress had been opened by the customary blare of bugle, parade of officers and white-clad pages, salute of the flag and reading of the American creed by William Tyler Page, its author. Greetings to the assembly were extended by five honorary presidents-general and five other patriotic organizations.

"Many women," Mrs. Hobart maintained, "believe it is fashionable to pose as advanced thinkers. They are lashed into a more advanced position with regard to their thinking by unscrupulous organizational leadership which uses sarcasm, ridicule and iron discipline to force them to go along with the crowd, rather than stand firm for the ideals established by the founders of our Government."

She expressed the view that women should accept the privileges awarded them by the Nineteenth Amendment and "proceed to assume their natural position as co-citizens of this Republic—no more, no less." She denounced "scrambling for preference" and desire for "something different," questioning whether there should be any competition among women to outwit men in political contests.

"Defend the Republic in your thinking, in your conversations, in your writing, in your daily living," Mrs. Hobart pleaded. "Never," she added, "has America faced the situation that exists today. Across the sea is a land comprising one-sixth of the world's surface and that land has sworn defiance to God, has completely disorganized customary ideals of family relation, has brought about an upheaval in industrial conditions."

As a preface to her address, Mrs. Hobart related the work that the D. A. R. has already accomplished in marking of highways, rescuing historic sights, educating the young to patriotism, aiding the immigrant through the citizenship manual, and enriching the records of American family life through genealogical study.

Jugoslavia Elects Church Patriarch

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — Metropolitan Varnava was formally enthroned in Belgrade cathedral on April 14 as new Patriarch. He was chosen from three candidates selected by a special election committee and his election was sanctioned by King Alexander April 13.

Born in South Serbia, his whole life has been passed in that district in the service of the church and nation. He completed his studies in theology in Russia. The new Patriarch, in addition to being connected with the orthodox church, has intimate associations with the Anglican church, as he was the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury during the war. He is regarded as an excellent organizer, a fact of special importance at this moment when the Serbian orthodox church is about to be reorganized. In an interview, the new Patriarch declared himself pleased at the election as a sign of special attention to South Serbia.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT APPOINTS CABINET

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—After a series of conferences between Colombian political leaders and President Abadia Mendez April 13, a decree was signed forming a new Cabinet, with these members:

Minister of Government: Alejandro Cazbal Pombo, Conservative Congressman.

Minister of Foreign Relations: Francisco Samper Madrid, Liberal attorney.

Minister of Finance: Eduardo Vallejo, Antioquian capitalist.

Minister of War: General Morales Olaya, former soldier.

Minister of Industries: Francisco Jose Chaux, Liberal attorney.

Young Folks Deposit Nickels at Real Bank 'Just Their Size'

"I want to open an account."

"Your name, please?"

"Bobby Smith, six years old."

"How much do you want to deposit?"

"Five cents today."

"All right, Bobby, here's your bank book," said the teller at the newly opened Jamaica Plain branch of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. "After your total deposits reach $1 you will get 5 per cent interest."

Although Bobby is only 6, and not very tall at that, he takes his bank book from a window which is just his size and walks back to meet his father at a "grown-up" window in the same bank.

For this time it isn't any game. Bobby is depositing real money in a real bank and he has his own account and no one but he himself can draw on it. As he walks out the door with a very tall man he tucks away his bank book with just a trifle of a swagger and there is the same firm expression of satisfaction on both faces. The sums of money may be of very different size, but the fact remains the same. Money has been saved and thriftily put to work at the same time.

The bank in question is really two different banks. The first three windows on the right as one enters are at a low enough level so that even four-year-olds can reach it and make their deposits. Over the top is written "The Bank For Little Folks." Beyond is all the paraphernalia of a regular bank for grown-ups.

The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank felt that children should be given an opportunity to cultivate the savings habit under normal banking conditions, where the responsibility would be entirely their own and no restraint could be exercised over them by others. The Legislature was persuaded to grant them the right to enter into legal contracts with children. When the new branch in Jamaica Plain was opened last Saturday afternoon, it was immediately filled not only with grown-up clients, but also with eager crowds of tiny depositors who wanted to start handling their own finances.

The first depositor and the youngest, came in the arms of her grandmother. She couldn't write her name, because after all she was only 2 months old, but the plump little hand was held around a pen and the named traced for her, and it won't be long before she will be toddling in with her spare "nickels" herself, according to the proud grandparent.

Some of the children, of course, put in money which came from parents for the purpose of teaching them to save, but the majority, according to Thomas B. Jameson, manager of the Jamaica Plain branch, are children who earn their own nickels and dimes selling papers or magazines or doing other of the odd jobs which children find.

By treating children exactly as though they were grown up, Mr. Jameson believes that they will learn much more readily the lessons of economy and thrift. "We have planned our bank for children so that there will be no element of supervision or compulsion," he said. "They can bring in their money and take it out as they please. We simply furnish the opportunity for saving under the most agreeable and attractive conditions."

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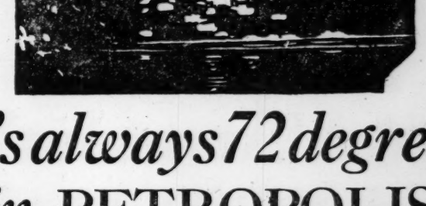

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SEAS FREEDOM THEORY OPPOSED AS U. S. POLICY

Institute of Citizenship Speaker Cites World Pacts as Solution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIA SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA—That the whole problem of freedom of the seas and neutral rights would shrivel up into very small portions if nations would act on the theory that the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact were made to be observed, and that in the main they would be observed, was the opinion advanced by Dr. James W. Garner, professor of political science in the University of Illinois, at the Institute of Citizenship here at Emory University, which closed April 12.

"Many of those who are advocating freedom of the seas," said Dr. Garner, "are doing so on the assumption that in the big European wars of the future, if unhappily there should be any, the United States is likely to be neutral, whereas Great Britain will be belligerent. This is an assumption of doubtful validity.

"If such wars ever occur, we will become involved sooner or later, in which case we will find, as we found when we entered the World War, that freedom of the seas as advocated by some of our countrymen would not be to our interest. The truth is, under such a régime, the United States might have lost the Civil War, and in all probability we would have lost the war with Germany.

"It is a fair question, whether under these circumstances it is safe to gamble on the assumption that in the European wars of the future we will be neutral, and therefore absolute or nearly absolute freedom of the seas in the long run will be to our advantage."

He called attention to the fact that "in the years from 1814 to 1914 England had as a matter of fact been a belligerent in only one of the important wars which took place in Europe, the Crimean War.

Dr. Garner discussed at length President Hoover's proposal for immunity of food ships in time of war and expressed doubt whether it is practicable and whether it would accomplish the humanitarian objects which the President had in mind. A food blockade, he said, might be the means of terminating quickly a war, thus putting an end to the distress and suffering which a prolongation of the war would necessarily entail. If it is desirable to clip the wings of the great naval powers, he continued, by forbidding the right of blockade, we should extend the clipping process equally to the military powers and abolish their right of siege and bombardment.

The President's proposal, he said, would deprive the League of Nations of its most effective weapon of dealing with Covenant-breaking members, who is violation of their obligations engage in a warfare of aggression, namely the resource of economic boycott and blockade. The countries therefore belonging to the League could not, he thinks, be induced to accept the proposal without a reservation to the effect that immunity should not apply to ships carrying food to a nation which had broken the Covenant and begun a war of aggression again another member of the League.

Boston Weather, Cut Out of New England Climate, Is Perfect Fit

Climate of eastern Massachusetts is described as "very desirable" by Dr. George A. Loveland, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau at Boston, in the current issue of Boston Business, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce.

"Boston is never as hot in summer nor as cold in winter as the great region known as the middle West," he said. "It has an adequate supply of moisture, evenly distributed, and thus again has an advantage over the extensive arid or semi-arid West. The winds here are very moderate compared with those blowing across the open spaces of plain and prairie.

August Wettest Month

"June is the driest month and August the wettest. This record of uniformity is probably not excelled by any other locality in the United States outside of New England. Forty-four inches of snow, which is equivalent to 4.4 inches of rainfall, fell on the average during past winter seasons. The greatest amount of rainfall in any 24-hour period occurred on July 9, 1921, when 6.04 inches fell. The greatest snowfall in a 24-hour period was 16 inches on Feb. 20, 1921, yet that year was not a wet one, either, as the annual precipitation was a little below the normal.

"The average annual temperature in Boston for 59 years, is 49.6 degrees. One year, 1921, had a mean temperature of 52.4 or nearly three degrees above the average. March that year was 10 degrees above the average, and April and August were also record-breakers. The highest temperature ever recorded in Boston was July 4, 1911, when the thermometer was 104. But that summer as a whole was not unduly hot. The coldest year on the other hand was 1875 when the mean daily temperature was 46.6, or three degrees below normal. The coldest ever recorded was on Dec. 30, 1917, with a temperature of 14 below zero.

Offices Drier Than Sahara

"The relative humidity, which means the amount of moisture in the air in comparison with, or relative to, what the air at the same temperature would contain if saturated, averaged 61 per cent at Boston, as compiled from the noon observations at the Weather Bureau Office. If one feels that 61 per cent humidity is too great, he can comfort himself with the thought that the air in his artificially heated houses and offices in winter is drier than the Sahara Desert.

"Boston has an average of 119 clear, 117 partly cloudy and 129 cloudy days. In 1929, which was a dry year, the sun actually shone some part of the day on 313 days. In Boston we have 2578 hours of sunshine out of a possible 4469 each year, or 57 per cent.

"Boston has refreshing breezes even in the so-callled 'dog days' of August, and in winter the wind is rarely strong enough to seriously discommode us. The average wind velocity here is 10.4 miles per hour, and the prevailing direction is from the west or southwest. The greatest velocity occurs in March with 12 miles per hour and the least in August with 8.3. The highest wind velocity on record was 58 miles per hour which occurred on March 9, 1877.

"On the average, Boston has 19 thunderstorms in the course of a year. Lincoln, Neb., on the other hand, has 46. Surely the climate of Boston is agreeable and well suited to the energies and activities of our people."

Dr. Katherine Blunt Inducted on May 16

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Dr. Katherine Blunt will be inaugurated as president of Connecticut College for Women on May 16, and some 400 universities, colleges and preparatory schools have been invited to send delegates.

For lack of a building large enough to hold the assembly the inauguration will be held in the quadrangle between Plant and Blackstone Halls and the space covered with canvas. It will be necessary to remove several trees in this area to permit spread of a canopy.

The inaugural speakers will be, among others, James Rowland Angell, president of Yale; Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar; Ellen I Pendleton, president of Wellesley, and Dr. Blunt.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE TO HEAR JANE ADDAMS

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—For the second time since its institution, the commencement speaker at Connecticut College for Women in June will be a woman, and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago has acepted the invitation to be that speaker. She will speak to the graduating class on June 16 on "Women in Modern Social Movements."

Commencement exercises will be out-of-doors in Blackstone Quadrangle, as the college has neither auditorium nor chapel large enough for the gathering.

Compliments of the London Conference

CONGRESS URGED TO OUTLAW WAR BY LEGAL ORDER

Seven Peace Organizations Ask Senate to Amend Constitution

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With a plea that war is morally obsolete, representatives of seven peace organizations asked a Senate judiciary sub-committee on April 12 to do its part in making it constitutionally obsolete by an immediate favorable report of the proposed amendment to the Constitution to outlaw war.

The amendment, introduced three times by Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, declared that "war for any purpose shall be illegal and neither the United States nor any state, territory, association or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in, or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated, or expended for such purposes.

Mr. Frazier, at the outset of the hearing, told the committee that the Constitution, providing for war preparedness is "rather out of date." Modern scientific warfare leaves no way for a nation to prepare to defend itself, he pointed out, declaring that "our great battleships could be sunk in less time than it takes to tell about it by bombing planes now built."

The organizations represented at the hearing were the Women's Peace Union, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the War Resistance League, the Women's Peace Society and the Peace Section of the Friends Service Committee.

Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told the committee that her organization was not taking the position of the non-resistance, taken by the Women's Peace Union, but was supporting the amendment on the ground that the Constitution had been brought into harmony with the Kellogg peace pact.

The Rev. Edward Chaffee of the Labor Temple, New York, called war "man's greatest collective sin" and predicted it would never be overcome until Christians decide to take no part in it.

Caroline L. Babcock, of New York, representing the Women's Peace Union, charged that the committee, failing to favorably report the amendment, will be refusing to let the people of the United States decide whether they are in favor of the outlawry of war.

William B. Harvey, of the Friends Service Committee, jointed to Pennsylvania in the time of William Penn and to the United States and Canada with their unarmed border as examples of communities that lived without armaments.

John Nevin Sayre, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, explaining the differnce between an army and a police force maintained that the former endangered the lives of thousands of innocent people and should rather be likened to a band of hired gunmen.

Shippers of Boston to See How to Pack

In an effort to reduce losses due to improper crating and packing of merchandise, both by stores and by manufacturers supplying the stores, by minimizing breakage, an extensive survey is to be taken by an engineer of the freight container bureau of the American Railway Association, among Boston retail tsores.

A. P. Kivlin of the bureau is to be in Boston within a week to study shipping rooms of stores. His report will be the basis of a course of instruction for shippers, packers and craters of Boston in a store or warehouse, under actual shipping conditions, lasting 10 days or two weeks, to be attended by employees of all leading Boston retail stores.

This move is said to be the most comprehensive step yet taken to insure satisfactory condition of goods when reaching the customers and the stores. All leading stores of Boston are co-operating under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

BLUNT PARK DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Plans to develop a 37-acre section of Blunt Park as a municipal play field, with 12 to 15 acres used as an inclosed field for interschool and industrial league games and the rest to be used as practice fields for children and adults, have received the tentative approval of Mayor Dwight R. Winter and the Park Commission. It is hoped to start the work this spring and develop it gradually.

58 Give Up Licenses for Drunken Driving

During last week, 46 persons were convicted in Masachusetts for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, 24 less than in the week before last. Four were committed to jail, all from district courts.

Six persons were convicted for the second time within six years in district courts for this offense. Two were given jail sentences and appealed, and four were committed to jail.

Of the 1168 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 52 were for operating motor vehicles after drinking intoxicating liquor.

$1,793,781 in Gifts Received by U. of V.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Gifts totaling $1,793,781 which have been given to the University of Virginia within the last year were announced by Edwin Alderman, the president, on April 12 at the Jefferson Day celebration.

Among those received were $350,000 for a new law library, $300,000 for a football stadium, $140,000 for an additional wing to the Cobb chemical laboratory, $100,000 for an art museum, $50,000 for the establishment of the Capt. George Zinn Aviation Fund, and $50,000 toward a home for pupil nurses.

If you want Attractive Teeth

Use a Dentifrice that Protects Where Toothbrush Fails to Reach

YOUR dentifrice should clean not only the surface of the teeth, but should penetrate the countless little crevices along the line where the teeth and gums meet. Food particles gather in these V-shaped spaces beyond the range of the toothbrush.

Squibb's Dental Cream is especially prepared to reach these out-of-the-way crevices. Besides, it removes the mucin coating from the surface.

You will like using Squibb's because it is pleasingly flavored and so refreshing. And you will know that you are *thoroughly* cleaning your teeth. A large tube is only 40c at any drug store.

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SQUIBB'S
Dental Cream

"Protect the Beauty of Your Smile"

The ROBOT on the RUN!

Millions of Theatregoers Demand Real Music

MUSIC LOVERS everywhere are insisting that the inspiration and beauty of real art rendered by living musicians in the theatre be restored to them.

The Music Defense League, through which the American [illegible] ing their vehement protest against the elimination of real music from the theatre, is growing with astounding rapidity. The League has passed the two-million mark in less than three short months of effort. Votes in defense of national culture still pour in.

If you, too, would like to register your resentment against substitution of soulless, mechanical reproduction of music and the elimination of real music in motion picture theatres . . . if you would like to insist upon getting your money's worth in entertainment when you and your children attend the theatre, sign this coupon and mail it today.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)

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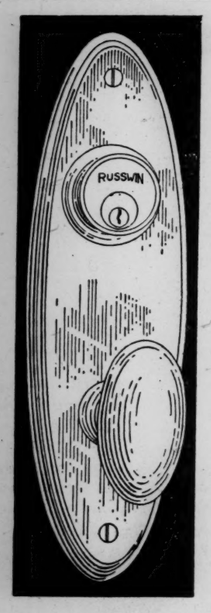

The Gracious Simplicity of

COLONIAL ART

IN THE architecture known as Colonial design a strong revival of the classic mode is strongly evidenced. England, tiring of the rugged simplicity of Cromwell and his Puritan influences, had turned eagerly to the inspiring creations of Christopher Wren, Grinling Gibbons and the later Georgian masterpieces of the brothers Adam. Concurrently America, patterning herself after the mother country, adopted this classic revival and carried it down through the years to present day use. Its gracious simplicity . . . its authentic classic source . . . and its wide adaptability render Colonial designs particularly suitable for every hardware need. RUSSWIN Colonial Hardware designs are faithful interpretations of this revered school, are made of the finest metals . . . brass and bronze . . . and will give a lifetime of unfailing, trouble-free and satisfying service. Specify Russwin. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut—New York, Chicago, London.

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Hardware that Lasts—Base Metals of Bronze or Brass

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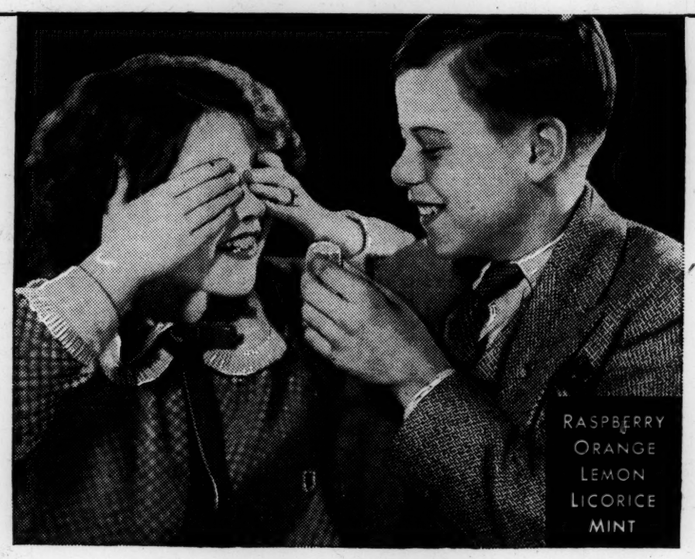

Five different temptations —*fresh — pure — tender* — all in one unique package

Here is *one* candy children love. Five of nature's most enticing flavors to tempt and satisfy. All in one package, for five cents.

A Million Dollar Formula

Chuckles are made to a secret formula with an estimated worth of a million dollars in the candy industry. A formula that calls for only the purest ingredients.

The result is a candy of unbelievable goodness. Soft, fresh, tender, satisfying. Children can eat "all they want" in mid-afternoon and enjoy their supper at night. Consider that carefully.

You will find Chuckles everywhere. In an airtight, moisture-proof, transparent cellophane wrapper that keeps each piece creamy, fresh and clean. Buy a package for the children—and one for yourself.

CHUCKLES Are Made of
Purest Cane Sugar — Purest Beet Sugar
Purest Corn Syrup — Purest Corn Starch
Nature's Five Supreme Flavors

FRED W. AMEND CO.
Chicago Illinois

5 Chuckles 5¢

NEW PLANS LAID FOR CODIFYING UNIVERSAL LAW

Hague Parley Ends Sessions —League to Be Asked to Initiate Code Work

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Provision for future work on codification of international law was made in three recommendations adopted by the first codification conference here which ended its sessions on April 12. The first advised that a small committee should select a certain number of subjects suitable for codification by convention. Another suggests that the Council of the League of Nations should draw up a list of subjects to be studied.

A third says that an appropriate body should be given the task of drafting a convention upon each question selected for study. Renewed inquiry should then take place among the states with a view to placing on the program of a conference such subjects as had been formally approved by the majority of the powers.

The chief business at the final meeting was the signing of a convention on nationality, with its annexed protocols and recommendations.

The committee on territorial waters drew up and provisionally approved 13 articles on a legal régime for territorial sea and adopted two recommendations, one on a legal régime governing foreign vessels in inland waters and the other on supply of fish in the seas. It was unable to reach an agreement as regards the breadth of territorial seas.

The committee on responsibility of states was unable to reach any definite conclusions.

On the question of nationality the conference succeeded in drawing up and adopting a convention to eliminate some consequences of absence of nationality and double nationality. It also adopted three protocols and a number of recommendations regarding the regulation of certain problems which were not treated in convention and which arise out of absence of nationality or double nationality.

Such results, Dr. T. H. Heemskirk, president of the conference, said, moved him neither to a song of triumph nor to a cry of distress. He emphasized the fact that faith, justice, love of one's neighbor are necessary to end the demoralization produced by war.

In the name of the Inter-American Commission of Women, Miss Doris Stevens, chairman, cabled thanks to President Hoover for the action of the United States in refusing to sign the nationality convention "including discriminations based on sex."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Modern Homes Exposition, lectures and exhibitions, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, until 10:30.

Women's City Club of Boston; talk on "Watching Europe Grow," by Cornelia Stratton Parker, Clubhouse, 7:45.

Boston Y. M. C. A.; Young Men's Division Council, Young Men's Club Room, 6.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting, Woman's Home Missionary Society, talk on "The Study Book," home of Mrs. Arlow V. Crimmins, 55 Westover Street, 8; meeting, American Legion, Legion Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza; dinner, Interchurch Fellowship, Ballroom and Foyer, 6.

Recital by students of preparatory course, Faelten Pianforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; meeting, directors of Boston Square and Compass Club, Clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Tavern."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"Dear Old England."
Majestic—John McCormack in the film "Song of My Heart."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Modern Homes Exposition, Boston Garden and Exposition Hall, 1 to 10:30, through Wednesday.

Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "French Rooms and Paintings," by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Public hearing, Board of Street Commissioners, to provide a parade route for the Tercentenary and convention demonstrations, City Hall, 2.

Annual meeting, Eastern Division, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., speakers; Mrs. Frederick Edey, of New York, national vice-president of the organization; Hotel Westminster, 10:30.

Rummage sale, benefit charitable work of Somerville Woman's Club, Horticultural Hall, 10.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston, entertainment by the public-speaking class, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Meeting, Bostonian Society, reading of paper on "The Founding of Yachting in Massachusetts Bay," by William U. Swan, Council Chamber, Old State House, 3.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park—Czechoslovakian articles, odds and handicrafts.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special exhibitions: Fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Martolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions Maya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese potter and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber, Audubon prints, through April 26.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists, Recent drawings in black and white by Richard B. Whorf, through April 19. Water colors by C. H. Richert.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Studies in dancing (oils, pastels and water colors) by Stella Bloch. Through April 15.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibitions of etchings, drawings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil; group of small toys and dolls from foreign countries. Through April 29.

Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street—Articles from Ireland, lap harp, pieces of Irish lace and other articles.

Leviathan 'Signs On' New Chief Officer

Giles C. Stedman of Quincy has become chief officer of the Leviathan, and H. L. Winslow of Canton, chief officer of the Republic, in a series of promotions announced by Joseph E. Sheedy, executive vice-president of the United States Lines.

Other promotions take Capt. John L. Beebe, staff captain of the Leviathan, to command the President Harding, filling his place with Capt. Schuyler F. Cumings; and William Oakley, former chief officer aboard the Leviathan, to command the American Shipper.

Mr. Stedman served as chief officer of the President Harding and has been an officer with the United States Lines since 1922. In October, 1925, he was in charge of a rescue boat that went to the relief of the Italian freighter Ignazio Florio.

Mr. Winslow has been with the United States Lines for a number of years, having served as an officer on the Leviathan and for the past year as chief officer of the Republic. On Dec. 5 of last year, he was in charge of the boat which rescued the captain and crew of the British schooner, Gander Deal, in mid-Atlantic.

MAYOR URGES FLORAL EXHIBITION AT PARK

A floral exhibition at Franklin Park as part of Boston's tercentenary celebration is recommended by Mayor James M. Curley in a letter to Henry P. Long, park commissioner. Henry Penn, head of the Society of American Florists, told the Mayor his organization would sponsor such an exhibition.

The Mayor stated that he knew of no more attractive way of celebrating the tercentenary than by a floral exhibition at the time the rose garden is in full bloom. He thought the exhibition could extend from the rose garden to the bird house at the park, and then along the greeting walks to Blue Hill Avenue. The expense, he said, would be small in comparison to the delight it would give visitors.

AIR MAIL TO INDIA GAINS WHOLE DAY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The weekly air mail to India was speeded up on April 13, saving a complete day by the elimination of the long railway section between Cologne and Athens. Air liners now take the mails by air to Uskub, via Cologne, Vienna and Budapest.

The only rail sections are from Uskub to Saloniki. Thence the mail goes by flying boat to Alexandria, which is reached in three days from England and Karachi in seven days.

Before the end of the year Imperial Airways hope to have 11 big new aircraft, composed of eight airplanes and three flying boats. The eight Handley-Page airplanes are four 40 seaters and four 20 seaters. All are biplanes with four engines, slotted wings and corrugated metal fuselage a new departure in British air-liners whose fuselages have previously been built of plywood. The flying boats similarly four-engined, 40 seaters, have been built by Short Brothers.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder; light to moderate northwest winds shifting to north and possibly northeast.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight except on southeast coast; Tuesday cloudy and colder; moderate to fresh northwest shifting to north and northeast winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday; moderate north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Memphis	64
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	44
Boston	56	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	36	New Orleans	64
Calgary	44	New York	60
Charleston	70	Pittsburgh	56
Chicago	42	Philadelphia	62
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	52	Portland, Ore.	46
Eastport	42	San Francisco	54
Galveston	68	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	68	St. Paul	42
Helena	48	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	68	Tampa	68
Kansas City	54	Washington	56
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:05 p. m., Tuesday 12:18 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 11 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:54 p. m.

Church Paper Makes Survey on Drinking

In an effort to get at the truth about charges that young people are drinking, the Ink Spot, publication of the Brookline Young People's Inter-Church Council, has sent a questionnaire to the youth of eight Protestant churches in that town, asking for "frank and honest answers."

"Do you drink? Do you get drunk? Is liquor served in your home?" and "Do you favor prohibition, strict enforcement, modification, or repeal?" are among the questions.

George R. Taminosian, editor of the Ink Spot, says of the survey, "This poll is merely a matter-of-fact collection of data. We are not crusading for either side, but are only attempting to obtain the facts which will enable us either to substantiate or refute the many statements which appear in regard to the use of liquor by the younger generation.

"Those who do not drink are requested to indicate their reasons."

NORWOOD BACKS COPYRIGHT BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—C. Augustus Norwood, Committee on Publication, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, testifying before the House Patents Committee April 11, urged the enactment of the Vestal copyright bill that proposes improvements in the American copyright law.

The feature of the measure which would permit the United, States to enter the International Copyright Union, thereby extending to American authors and publishers full international copyright protection, was particularly stressed by Mr. Norwood. He enumerated the various monthly and other publications that are printed and distributed throughout the world by The Mother Church, and emphasized the need for safeguarding their copyright.

PARIS TO CLOSE SMALL GAMBLING RESORTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Chamber of Deputies has for the second time voted against reopening the Casino at Enghien. The Senate had voted in favor of the resumption of certain forms of gambling there.

Not only will the Casino not be reopened, but steps will be taken to close small gambling resorts in Paris.

ROWE CENSUS REPORT IN

ROWE, Mass. (AP)—Census returns from this town, made today, are said to be the first completed for any town in Franklin County. The present population is 293, a decrease of 40 since the 1920 census. There are 56 farms, six fewer than ten years ago.

ANTITRUST ACT MODIFICATION IS RECOMMENDED

Change Would Bar Merger Only When 'Harmful to the Public"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An amendment modifying the Sherman Antitrust Law so that combinations in restraint of trade would be prohibited only when restraint, with "due regard for the interests of producers, workers and consumers shall be detrimental to the public," was proposed by the commission on industrial inquiry of the National Civic Federation at a meeting at the Bankers' Club here April 11.

The proposed changes in the law, as worked out after more than two years of study by a special committee, would permit the Federal Trade Commission or a similar tribunal to decide in advance whether or not a proposed combination would be detrimental to the public interest. Under the scheme, proposed combinations would be permitted to voluntarily submit their contracts to the commission for an opinion that would be purely advisory and have "only a moral effect," it was explained.

Felix H. Levy, attorney, in urging the indorsement of the proposed change by the federation's commission, declared that at the present time the Sherman Act is defeating its original purpose by not allowing a certain amount of legalized and regulated price fixing by combinations. Large companies are merging, while small companies that cannot afford to merge and are revented by the law from forming price-fixing combinations are being forced out of business, he said.

Arthur Geary, attorney for farming interests in the West, took issue with Mr. Levy, however. Until it has been proved that regulation of business is effective the Sherman Act must not be liberalized, he said. He added that in his opinion the present difficulties in business were the result of the "high tariff," which, he said, "is causing European manufacturers to combine in retaliation, with the result that American concerns must, in turn, combine to protect themselves."

Rush C. Butler, chairman of the committee on commerce of the American Bar Association and a member of the federation's committee which studied the law to propose revision, said he doubted if the United States Supreme Court would recognize the proposed modification. The court would contend that it has always considered the interests of the public in its decision under the law, making the qualification "detrimental to the public," meaningless, he explained.

He also warned that Senators Norris, Blaine, La Follette, Borah, McNary, Walsh and others would be apt to scrutinize very carefully any effort to change the law.

DEAN OF WESLEYAN TO CHANGE POSITION

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—The resignation of Prof. Frank Nicolson as dean of Wesleyan University was announced by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president, today. He takes this action, effective at the end of the college year, that he may devote his entire time to the Latin department. His successor will be named by the trustees at the April meeting.

The resignations of Dr. Carney Landis, associate professor in charge of the department of psychology, and Associate Prof. Lane Lancaster also were announced.

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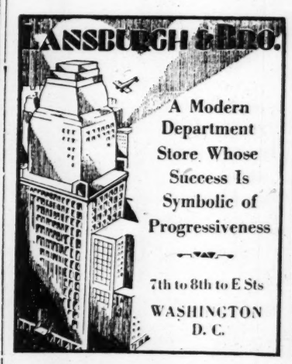
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MERE 'DITCH' KEEPS GULF FROM LAKES

(Continued from Page 1)

would turn immediately "to the other great jobs in waterway improvement which lie before us."

One of the most spectacular of these is the final extension of the Chicago Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River over a 65-mile stretch from Lockport to Utica, which has finally won the indorsement of the army engineers, and authorization for which is pending in Congress. Chicago and the State of Illinois have spent $90,000,000 on the canalization project. Now they ask that the Federal Government take the whole thing over, finish at cost of $7,500,000 the last gap in the waterway system, and operate and control it henceforth.

Another of three great pending projects is the work on the Missouri River, with the end of securing a six-foot channel from its mouth to Sioux City by the spring of 1931. Something like $24,000,000 has been spent on this project in the past 2½ years.

Third Project in Prospect

The third great project has not been authorized but is still in the preliminary stage. This is the proposal to extend navigation facilities on the Mississippi River from the point where the Illinois River joins it, up to St. Paul. A survey of the channel on this project is now in progress.

More clearly, perhaps, than any other recent President, Mr. Hoover has stated his position on such extensions as the foregoing on the great Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois water-way routes, comprising 9000 miles of channel and on other similar interior barge thoroughfares. In his acceptance speech he declared that the modernization of inland waterways will "comprise a substantial contribution to Midwest farm relief and to the development of 20 of our inland states." He referred to it in similar vein in his speech at West Branch, Ia., during the campaign.

Mr. Hoover has not changed his position on the St. Lawrence waterway plan. He said a little more than a year ago:

"Our engineers have recommended the St. Lawrence route as the preferable outlet. The Administration has undertaken negotiations with Canada on the subject. If these negotiations fail we must consider alternative routes. In any event the completion of this great system of barge lines on the rivers and connecting the lakes with the Gulf, of opening a shipway from the lakes to the sea, will make an effective transportation system 12,000 miles in length penetrating 20 Midwest states."

How Expense Could Be Written Off

In regard to the expenses of such a huge undertaking as the entire river and lakes project, Mr. Hoover declared that after the electrical power had been disposed of, the entire construction could be contracted for for less than $200,000,000 divided between the two countries and could be completed in 10 years.

In a later speech he declared that, "our Nation should do its part whenever our Canadian friends have overcome their difficulties." He again emphasized the idea of having the lakes and rivers treated as one big system and of building from the trunk out as would be done by a railroad system. If the Mississippi system can be completed in five years, as the President thinks, cities will have been brought into water communication and cheaper transportation will have been supplied for a populous section of the country from the Gulf to the northern boundary.

While work on the lower Mississippi is being intensively carried on work in other directions will not be delayed if the President has his way Mr. Hoover believes in utilizing the recently appointed engineering organization to see that various projects are carried out as efficiently and expeditiously as possible and to hold the engineers responsible, each for his part. Among the work under their direction is that of the intercoastal canals, of which a part has been built along the south Atlantic coast. Eventually these will extend from New Orleans to Boston.

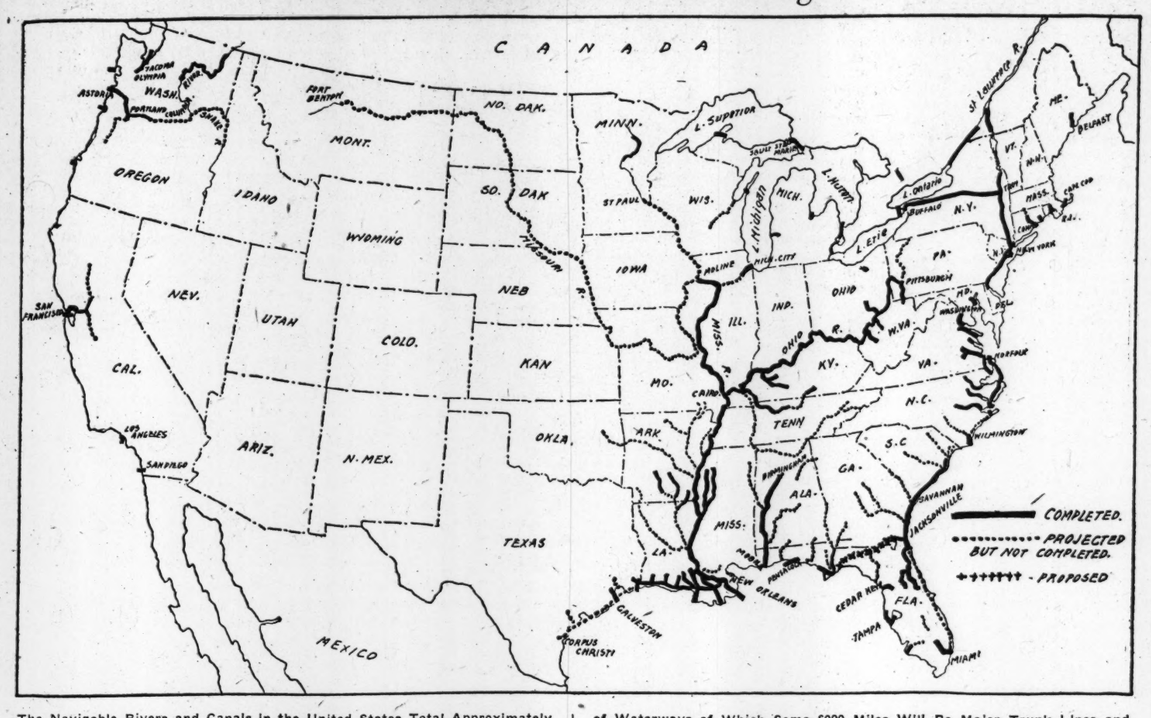
Magnificent and Practical

The remainder can be completed in the 10-year period, Mr. Hoover believes. It is a magnificent scheme, but not visionary, in the President's opinion. The improvement of the tributaries of the Mississippi and their branches would be of national benefit. Improvements of waterways is a forward step in the interest of the entire population.

Taking only the Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri River systems, including tributaries, these comprise 9000 miles of channel that will carry interior products to the sea, leading from Pittsburgh in the East, Chicago and the Great Lakes in the North, St. Paul and Minneapolis in the Northwest, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City in the West, the Intracoastal canal and the Warrior River in the South, making a network of rivers formulating the greatest inland waterway transportation system in the world, is now an authorized project, and its completion will be a great boon to the western country for all time.

Sixty per cent of this great system has been completed. There is left to be completed: Mississippi River, from St. Paul to the mouth of the Illinois River, 6-foot channel; Mississippi River from mouth of Illinois to St. Louis, 9-foot channel; Illinois River from Utica to Grafton, 9-foot channel; Intracoastal canal from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, Texas, 9-foot channel; Missouri River from St. Louis to Kansas City, 6-foot channel; Missouri River from Kansas City to Sioux City, Ia., 6-foot channel. The total coast of these improvements will be less than $100,000,000.

The Sea Reaches In for New Cargoes



The Navigable Rivers and Canals in the United States Total Approximately 25,000 Miles. More Than Half of This Mileage Is Included in the Waterways System Which the Federal Government Is Pushing Toward Completion. The Mississippi System Alone Will Provide More than 9000 Miles of Waterways of Which Some 6000 Miles Will Be Major Trunk Lines and the Remainder in Laterals. The Map Shows the Waterways Which Are Embraced in the Various Waterway Projects, Not Including the Navigable Streams on Which No Major Construction Is Required.

More Judges Urged to Curb Congestion

WASHINGTON (AP) — A proposal that 14 additional federal judges be appointed to relieve court congestion was advanced April 14 by Carl G. Bachmann, Representative from West Virginia, a Republican member of the House Judiciary Committee.

He urged this program as a substitute for the legislation recommended by the Hoover law enforcement commission to strengthen the enforcement of the prohibition laws. The commission's proposals have encountered considerable opposition. It is understood that both wets and drys are of the belief that the Bachmann plan is a practical means of effecting relief.

The West Virginian embodied his program in a bill which he prepared for introduction April 14. It is to be brought up for consideration by the Judiciary Committee April 16.

GERMAN BREWMASTER DEPORTED FROM U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Michael Zipp, said to be a prominent German brewmaster, is being deported because of overstaying the time allotted to him after entering the United States under bond. A brewery he was associated with was raided during his sojourn in Cicero, on the outskirts of Chicago. He left on a special train carrying 125 aliens bound for Europe.

AIR LINE CARRIED 25,654

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Southwest air express planes carried 25,654 passengers in the first year of service, ending March 31, officials announce. Ten trimotored planes were operated for a total of 934,649 miles without a fatality.

House Sponsors Back Up Positions on Waterways

WASHINGTON (AP)—Conflict broke out on Capitol Hill April 12 over proposals for federal acquisition of the Erie Canal in New York State and the Illinois waterways, but after President Hoover had intervened, House leaders stood by their decisions for these projects despite Senate threats.

Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, told the President "there will be no rivers and harbors legislation if the Erie Canal project" is kept in the rivers and harbors bill. He said it would "throttle" the St. Lawrence River waterway scheme.

Mr. Hoover called in S. Wallace Dempsey, chairman of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, who sponsored the Erie Canal acquisition, and M. D. Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois, advocate of the Illinois waterways project, both of whom were accused by the Michigan Senator of "bludgeoning" War Department engineers into favorable reports on these proposals.

Returning to the Capitol, Mr. Dempsey later announced the provision for acquisition of the Erie and Oswego Canals in New York would be kept in the bill when it is reported to the House. Mr. Hull said the same of the Illinois waterways.

SNOWDEN PLACES LABOR'S BUDGET BEFORE COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

under safeguarding arrangement affecting such articles as lace, gas mantles, and gloves are not to be renewed but will remain in force until dates up to which they are at present sanctioned. A small additional duty of 3s. per barrel is imposed on beer, bringing in £3,000,000 for the year.

Mr. Snowden estimates by these means to end the current year with a surplus of £2,000,000. Among minor changes he announced is the abolition of what he described as the "last vestiges of the inglorious betting tax."

Existing provision for repaying national debts is to be continued and provision is also made for putting back into sinking fund the amount taken from it to meet the last year's deficit.

Cheers broke out when he announced that the floating debt had been reduced by £100,000,000 and the ordinary debt by £31,000,000.

Unexpected Deficit Incurred

The budget presented has had to meet not only a deficit amounting to £14,500,000 in the last year, but also increased commitments for the future which have made new taxation unavoidable. Last year's budget provided for a surplus amounting to £4,000,000, but the trade depression in the last 12 months reduced anticipated revenue, while enhancement of unemployment relief sent up expenditures.

The sum of £3,000,000 has been saved on naval expenditure, but the amount available for debt reduction, instead of being £48,000,000 as was anticipated, has had to be cut down to £28,000,000 in order to balance the budget.

For the coming year provision had to be made both for increased expenditure upon widows and old-age pensions and for financing local taxation given by the late Government to manufacturing industries and agriculture.

That British taxation, heaviest in the world as it claims to be, is still capable of being further increased is thought to be shown by the fact that, despite trade depression, the direct tax yield on incomes below £2000 annually for the last year is the highest on record.

On the other hand, the surtax which is levied on incomes above that total show some falling off. This is taken to indicate that depletion in accumulated capital has begun, and that the extent to which fresh burdens can be borne is therefore limited.

Chancellor of Exchequer, Ridiculed 30 Years Ago, Now in Strong Position

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor Government, started his public career under a fusillade of ridicule. Today he stands out as the one man in his party whose political intelligence is rarely questioned and whose personality is beyond reproach.

He began with the reputation of a firebrand, an irreconcilable, a missionary of an extreme doctrine of Socialism. Now he is looked upon as the man of sober judgment and inflexible will whose steadying hand makes the Labor Party safe. The "impractical" visionary of 25 years ago is regarded today as the realist par excellence, who damps the wilder ardors of his associates with the cold logic of common sense. The man who once astonished and slightly irritated the House of Commons with his shrill, admonishing rhetoric can now silence it by his grim, ironical—still admonishing—exposure of facts and fallacies.

Dominant Qualities

But the qualities which most distinctively make him what he is have been dominant in him from first to last. The more obvious of these are his frankness and fearlessness. They spring from another quality rarer and deeper—his essential intellectual honesty—his desire to rid his own mind of untruths and humbug, to arrive at genuine convictions and to make his public action correspond with them regardless of consequences to himself. Much of his influence is due to the fact that while he is uncompromising with his opponents, and uncompromising with his adherents, everyone feels that he is equally uncompromising with himself.

In 1900, at the age of 36, he astonished the city of Blackburn, a stronghold of Conservatism, by appearing as a Socialist candidate during the "Khaki election." He was personally unknown there. He had few local supporters and scarcely the skeleton of an organization.

Logic and Idealism

Small of stature, thin, pale, and impressive only to those who marked his searching eyes, his tight lips and his intellectual brow, it seemed that he would be laughed off the field. But he stood his ground. He stated his case in language shrill but impassioned, appealing to logic and idealism. To his detractors he had always only one reply, "I have resolved to fight this battle on politics and not on personalities."

Though he could not win at that election, he made a profound impression, and was returned triumphantly for the same constituency five years later.

His success in Parliament was slow. This studious and strictly intellectual man had little in common with the bluff trade unionists of the Labor Party, who distantly respected without liking him. To the rest of the House of Commons he seemed crude, unmannerly, overzealous, with too much of the evangelist about him for that atmosphere. His accusing eye and his revolutionary demeanor were inadequately supported by his meager figure, sharp voice and awkward gestures.

But he persisted. People began to see that there was reason and consistency as well as unquenchable enthusiasm in all he did and said, and some compared him with Cardinal Manning as they looked more closely at his ascetic figure and knit brows. By hard work at the technique of speaking he gradually acquired an impressive though scarcely an agreeable Parliamentary manner, and what his voice lacked in timbre he made up by expressive gesture.

At 40 Snowden was still a doctrinaire. At 66 he has progressed, not out of, but beyond his doctrines. This most ardent of all Socialists has come to realize that Socialism is only social machinery, useful so far as it will work, useless otherwise. He has never repudiated the doctrine but he has learned that no system will work which violently disturbs the social balance or upsets the basis of credit on which the modern state rests.

As Chancellor of the Exchequer he has found his proper place. He has fitted himself by prolonged study of national finance and has learned that it can only be sound so long as there is confidence. Known to be sympathetic with the ideals of those who would spend beneficently, he is none the less a vigilant guardian of the public purse. It is his task to apply the curb to a party whose besetting sin is extravagance. He is regarded with some awe by the rank and file of Labor, and with respect by the Conservative Opposition. He is a tower of strength to his party and undoubtedly its most formidable personality.

ITALIAN 'TREASURE' SHIP LEAVES LONDON

LONDON (AP) — The steamship Leonardo da Vinci slipped quietly out of the West India Dock April 12 bearing a cargo of Italian masterpieces of painting and sculpture which have been on exhibition in London for the past months.

Italian marines were aboard. The Italian cutter Tesco also served as her escort to Genoa.

The Italian Ambassador and Sir Robert Kindersley, of the exhibition committee here, traveled on the steamer as far as Tilbury.

RUMANIA BUYS MODERN TOOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

Ministry Provides Loans for Implements, Seeds, Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—All Rumania is well aware of the fact that the country is dependent on her farm products, and that when crops are bad everything is affected accordingly. There has been continued complaint among the upper classes against the distribution of lands among the peasants, which distribution is conceded to have averted a revolution such as Russia experienced.

In reply to those who blame it all on the poor peasant, M. Mihalache, the former peasant school teacher, today the popular Minister of Agriculture, has just announced that he is again coming to the aid of the tiller of the soil, and agriculture in general. He has just worked out a plan to become effective immediately, providing for the present year the sum of 250,000,000 lei, or $1,500,000, for the purchase of farm machinery.

The project has two ideas behind it: to give credit to the farmer and to give instruction which will lead to increased production. Of the 250,000,000 lei soon to be expended for farm machinery, 50,000,000 will be given free, or 20 per cent of the sum expended by the purchaser, the balance to be repaid over a period of five years.

The Rumanian peasant is a poor customer; he buys little from the city, makes his own clothes, and in a large measure is responsible for much of the idleness in factories and building trades. He has not yet learned to make use of store-made goods, but the example of his neighbor with his new plow promises to bring him into line with the onward march in the economic struggle for existence.

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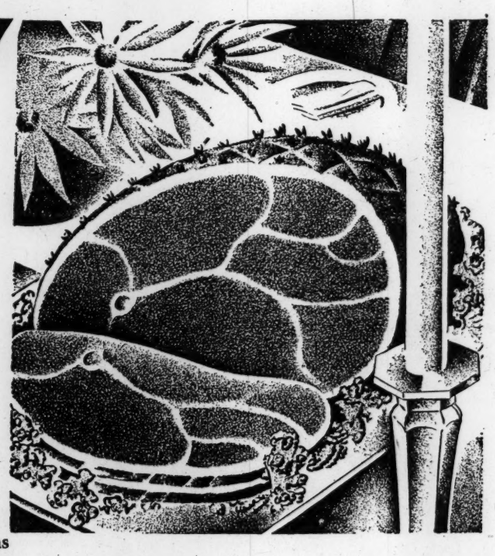

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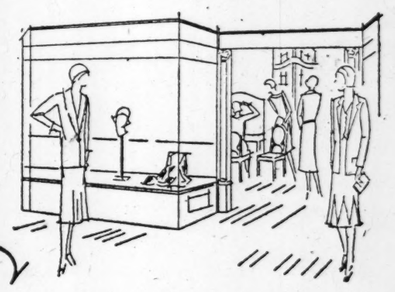

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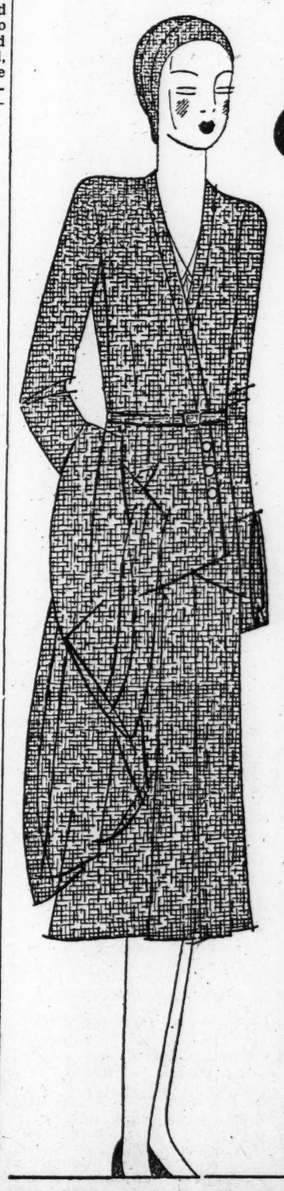

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Shoes	12.50
Stockings	1.95
Gloves	4.75
Total	$236.20

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Gloves	3.75
Shoes	12.50
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...DESIRES EARLY DECISION ON NAVAL PACT

President Hopes Senate Will Ratify Three-Power Treaty Before Recess

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Every effort will be made by President Hoover to have the London three-power naval pact acted on by the Senate before it adjourns, as is expected by June 1.

No definite program has as yet been formulated by the President, but it is authoritatively known that he strongly desires disposition of the naval treaty before the Senate disperses for the long summer and fall recess. He has every confidence that the treaty will encounter no real difficulty in obtaining senatorial ratification.

The American delegation's return is looked for around May 1 and by that time the sentiment and temper of the Senate will have been gauged, the legislative situation will be in a more tangible form and some idea of the political aspects of the treaty will be available. This last factor is of particular importance; as this is a congressional election year and 34 Senators are up for re-election.

In the Senate there was a marked lack of organized viewpoint on the matter, following the announcement that a three-power limitations agreement was the final outcome of the London conference. The most significant observation came from the spokesman of the little navy-isolationist group who remarked that he and his faction were so delighted that no political pact had been made apart from the agreement that he did not feel so badly about the increase in cruiser tonnage that is specified by the treaty.

The faction represented by the Senator, numbering both Republican and Democratic Senators, while not large is nevertheless the group that if it vigorously opposes the treaty would give the Administration its most difficult problem.

That the first reaction of the Senators is of the character confidentially voiced by this spokesman is most encouraging, and gives promise of possible early action in the Senate. The moderates, of course, are most cordial to the treaty, and despite some evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of several of the big-navy leaders, among them Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, there is no reason to expect any serious opposition from this group. As a result of the Shearer investigation, the whole big-navy cause has been severely undermined and is without any standing in the Hoover Administration.

One factor of delay in getting the treaty before the Senate may result from the necessity of awaiting the action of the Japanese Government in approving the agreement. Under the Japanese system this may require as much as a month. In that case it may be too late to get the treaty before the Senate, as once the tariff bill is out of the way, it will be only a matter of days before Congress winds up its business and departs for home to deal with the business of getting re-elected.

The Administration has already mapped out the basis of its advocacy of the tri-partite agreement. On the ground that it is a step forward in the endeavor to bring down naval armament, the President and his supporters are urging approval of the treaty. As he pointed out in his first statement on the treaty on April 11, followed on April 13 by a trans-oceanic radio address from London by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, the agreement eliminates the parity issue between Great Britain and the United States and thus settles for all time the underlying controversy of naval competition between them.

POINT CAUSING 1927 FAILURE IS ELIMINATED

(Continued from Page 1)

to limitation, submarines, a rule for the disposal of over-age vessels, replacement rules to cover ships not provided for in the Washington treaty, and rules for capital ships naval holiday and the disposal of surplus capital ships as a result of the present treaty.

Now that all this raw material has been adopted at the plenary session it comes officially into the hands of the drafting committees of jurists and experts.

It was decided to hold the work over until after Easter.

St. James's Palace was crowded for the plenary session as it had not been for many weeks. Hearty satisfaction filled the air, although Mr. MacDonald as chairman carefu'ly avoided any congratulatory or effusive remarks. The session was strictly businesslike. Mr. MacDonald apologized for not having been able to call a plenary session for the last two months, but he felt the delay was caused not beause no work had been done but because so tremendous an amount of work had devolved upon individual shoulders.

When he arrived at the section of the report referring to the relations of France and Italy, Mr. MacDonald said: "The proposal is that the signatures shall be affixed at the plenary meeting and then the idea will be that the negotiations which have been begun and have already cleared away a good many difficulties between our friends to the right (with a smile and gesture to the French) and our friends to the left (with similar courtesy to the Italians) will be continued."

Only one great problem remains for the conference to settle and that is the exact nature of the contingent clause which is to permit Great Britain to meet the challenge of accelerated French construction. Ingenuous argument has been devised in American circles to meet those critics who object to escape clause. It is pointed out that just as Great Britain was morally committed to assist France at the outbreak of the World War by virtue of the Cambon understanding, so the United States would be bound to assist Great Britain if it limited its navy at American insistence and then found a continental crisis on its hands.

The general expectation still is that a contingent clause will be modelled much on the lines of article 21 of the Washington treaty and a similar proposal at the Geneva conference. In any event this is straight forward Anglo-American discussion and so far during the London conference there has been no difficulty in the English-speaking delegates agreeing.

British Union Offers Ideas of Expansion

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The National Union of Manufacturers has submitted to the Government a number of schemes for the development of Empire trade, and recommends that these be included in the agenda of the imperial economic conference in the autumn.

The main proposal is to establish a permanent consultative body representing Britain, the dominions, India and the colonies, to investigate and report on Empire resources and the means of developing them, the possibility of improving the present means of Empire communication, the extent to which the dominions and the colonies can absorb a larger number of British immigrants, the primary product which is suitable for production or manufacture in each area and the duties to be imposed on goods of non-British origin imported by any part of the Empire.

The last item was also alluded to at the annual meeting of the Association of the British Chamber of Commerce on April 11, when a resolution was passed calling for investigation into the possibility of extending the scope of industry and safeguarding it against foreign competition.

15,000 DOGS RESCUED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Some 15,000 dogs were removed from the streets of Sydney during 1929 by the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, according to W. G. Acocks, president of the society, during the recent "Be Kind to Animals Week" organized by the institution. Mr. Acocks said: "We have been trying for 15 years to obtain legislative enactment to put down pigeon shooting and coursing, which are not sport, and we hope soon to attain our object."

Competition in Arms Stayed, Stimson Tells Radio Audience

(Continued from Page 1)

Hague conference in 1907 it was considered too dangerous to put on the program.

Naval competition was going on unchecked in those days as it had been in one shape or another for centuries. This particular naval race ended in the great war in 1914, and when that war was over another competitive naval building race had begun. This later one included the United States.

"Historic Proposals"

For the first time in our history we found ourselves facing the irritations and ill-will arising from naval competition. Neither the experiences of the war nor the exhaustion which it caused prevented the world from resuming naval competition, and we found ourselves entangled in it.

Under these circumstances President Harding called the Washington conference, and Mr. Hughes made his historic proposals. They were historic because they changed the moral standards of the world. Before those proposals were made, human experience seemed to indicate that naval competition was inevitable. Since that day the conscience of the world has insisted that naval limitation by mutual agreement shall take the place of competition. The Washington conference achieved enough to prove that what the conscience of the world demanded was a practical possibility. From the date of ratification of the Washington treaty not a battleship has been laid down by any nation of the world.

But though the success of that conference was great, it was not complete. Only two kinds of warships were limited; cruisers, destroyers and submarines were not; and after the conference adjourned competitive building began in those types—competition which bade fair to become dangerous. The preparatory commission of the League of Nations tried again and again to agree upon methods of limitation but failed. In 1927 President Coolidge called the three-power conference at Geneva; but that conference failed to reach an agreement. Yet the work of these meetings was not entirely lost, for each one gave tangible evidence that the world believes in the principle of limitation and agreement. But each failure showed the extraordinary difficulty of reaching an international agreement upon that most vital concern of every sovereign state—national defense.

"Dangerous Rivalry"

And the aftermath of each failure made it more and more evident that an agreement was necessary to the good relations and stability of the naval world. International suspicion, irritation and ill-will, the ugly children of naval competition, began to show their heads again. At the very time when the world needed all its resources to recover financially and economically from the exhaustion of the great war the navies of the world were beginning to build up an expensive and dangerous rivalry. It was time to try again to halt this process. The other naval powers suggested that Great Britain and the United States should see if they could get close enough together in their figures to give assurance that the failure of Geneva would not be repeated. Long negotiations took place last summer culminating in the visit of Prime Minister MacDonald to the United States. Then followed this naval conference.

The problem which faced the American delegation here was difficult and complicated. Since the Washington treaty the United States has laid down no battleships, no aircraft carriers and no destroyers—and only three submarines. Impelled by the cruiser construction of the other nations, our Congress had instituted a cruiser program, but only two ships of that program were in the water. Our navy was ill-balanced. The end of the battleship holiday instituted by the Washington treaty was approaching and most of our other ships were becoming old and approaching their normal time for replacement.

Competition or Limitation

The question was, should the United States replace the bulk of its navy on a competitive basis or upon a basis of limitation reached by mutual agreement with the other naval nations of the world? Would the other countries whose navies were in better condition than ours agree to such limitation without taking advantage of their better bargaining position? It is to the credit of the faith in the principle of limitation held by Great Britain and Japan that they made no such effort.

Our principal objective when we came here was to extend the principle of limitation by agreement so that it should cover all the elements of the fleet and thus complete what has been left undone at Washington, at the League and at Geneva. So far as the fleets of Great Britain, Japan and the United States are concerned, that purpose has been achieved. There can now be no competition between us. The relation of the fleet is fixed.

Furthermore, the habit of mutual agreement has received one more successful precedent. The principle of limitation is strengthened by its successful practice. At the first meeting of the conference in January, I made this statement: Naval limitation is a continuous process.

Disarmament Is Goal

We regard disarmament as a goal to be reached by successive steps, by frequent revision and improvement. Human affairs are not static, but are moving and we believe improving. For that reason we feel that the sound and obvious course is to reach such agreements as may be possible now, with the knowledge that they are open to revision at appropriate periods. By our present agreement the favorable attitude of the world is made stronger than ever. The benefit of this momentum will not be limited to the three powers who have actually reached a basis of mutual agreement, but will extend also to the efforts of our friends, the French and the Italians, to achieve that goal in the future. Limitation to be effective must be made willingly and with confidence. We have every hope that France and Italy will eventually join in a limitation of their fleets similar to that which we have attained, but that is a result which to be effective must come only when each country fully realizes the advantages which will follow.

As I have thus pointed out, the main purpose for which this conference was called was to stop the dangers of competition in armaments and to establish the mutual confidence and good will which come with agreement. It is this purpose which connects the conference with the great movement for world peace.

Reduction in expenditures, important as it is to each individual nation, is merely a by-product of the other and primary purpose. Moreover, reduction is a benefit which will be increasingly realized as the nations of the world progress in the security obtained by agreement. It is only as mutual confidence develops with increasing experience that nations reduce more and more drastically their military protection. Thus experience under the Washington treaty in regard to battleships has been such that the nations are eager now to reduce the battleship fleets more rapidly than was thought possible in 1922.

Nevertheless, it is proper for me to point out the great reductions and economies which our agreement will accomplish.

The first great economy which we shall achieve is not a reduction, but a holiday or postponement of construction of ships. Under the schedules of the Washington treaty the United States was to lay down 10 new battleships and to complete five of them during the next six years. Under our present arrangement none of these vessels will be laid down. This means that approximately $300,000,000 which would otherwise have been spent during the next six years will not be spent.

Further Economies Foreseen

Furthermore, this holiday will, we believe, pave the way for further economies in battleship construction. There is a strong movement under way for a reduction either in the number or the size of our existing battleships. But there is a difference of opinion among the nations concerned as to which of these methods will furnish the best avenue for such reduction. This holiday gives an opportunity to settle this question and to decide upon the method for this further economy.

In estimating the actual reduction which will result from the present conference you have doubtless read many varying sets of figures. These differences have occurred because of the different methods employed by the writers. Some have counted over-age ships which happen still to be in commission; while others did not. Some others have counted ships authorized though not yet built; while others did not. And there have been many other variations. I will, however, give you two comparisons on battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines which I think will present the fairest picture of the reductions we have accomplished.

The first thing is to compare the limitations which we have fixed with the lowest limitations which were entertained at the unsuccessful conference in Geneva in 1927. In 1927 the lowest tonnage figures which Great Britain would discuss for cruisers, destroyers and submarines taken together were 590,000 tons. In addition to this she insisted on retaining, until 1936, 25 per cent of average tonnage. As against this her tonnage in these types of ships under our present agreement will be 541,700 tons, a reduction of 48,300 tons.

To Scrap 230,130 Tons Battleships

Japan has agreed to a reduction of 17,950. In addition to this reduction Great Britain has agreed to scrap immediately 133,900 tons of her battleship fleet. We are to scrap immediately 69,900 tons of our battleship fleet and Japan 26,330 tons. If you add the total differences for the three fleets of these three nations between the Geneva proposals and our present agreement there is an aggregate reduction of 340,000 tons. And this is without counting the 25 per cent average ships which were to be retained under the Geneva proposal.

The other comparison which I suggest is between the three fleets as they stand today, including ships built and building and appropriated for, and the same three fleets as they will stand in 1936 under our agreement. Taking these three fleets together, there will be nine battleships scrapped and not replaced. Their combined tonnage is 230,130 tons. Their numbers are the same as the number of Japan's total fleet of battleships under the treaty.

Next there will be a reduction of 205,000 tons in the destroyers of the three powers. That amounts to nearly 40 per cent more destroyer tonnage than will remain in any of the three fleets in 1936.

There will be a reduction of 68,000 tons in submarines, and that is nearly 16,000 tons more than will be allowed to any of the three countries in 1936.

British to Meet United States

In American cruisers there will be an actual increase under the new agreement. But this is due solely to the fact that we have been idle in cruiser building for nearly 10 years and now find ourselves with less than a quarter of the normal proportion of cruisers which we should have in respect to the rest of our fleet. Therefore, in order to create a smaller but better-balanced fleet than we now have and to achieve parity with Great Britain it is necessary for us to increase our cruiser tonnage.

This increase is comparatively small because the British have agreed to reduce their tonnage by 20 cruisers in order to meet us, and for that same purpose the Japanese have agreed not to increase the number of their cruisers. As a result the total net reductions in the three fleets built, building and appropriated for, is in the neighborhood of 460,000 tons. That reduction alone is greater than the total present Italian fleet.

Thus far, I have been speaking only of fighting ships. There are also, as you doubtless know, many service ships in the navy which are not classed as combatant but in discussing economy these ships very properly enter into the picture. In the three fleets of Great Britain, Japan and the United States there are 220,000 tons of these ships which under our present agreement will not be replaced after they are retired for age. This means ultimately a reduction of 220,000 tons and a corresponding reduction in expenses.

In our present agreement we have reached the lowest level of limitation that I have ever heard seriously discussed before. We have reached a lower level than any of us on any delegation felt confident could be attained when we came here.

Moral Advantages Achieved

Furthermore, this conference has achieved certain great moral advantages. The experience of our negotiations had made it clear that naval rivalry between the United States and Great Britain is definitely at an end. No negotiations could have been more frank and cordial and satisfactory than those we have had with the British delegation. The same applies to our relations with the Japanese delegation. They have shown a readiness to join in the great aims of the conference, which is beyond praise. The very great improvement in the friendly relations between the United States and Japan which followed the Washington conference will certainly be intensified and continued by this conference. As our naval problems do not reach those of France and Italy we have not directly participated in the negotiations of those countries; but our contacts with their delegations have been uniformly friendly and we believe that we have contributed to the present spirit of good-will which makes it now seem probable that they will ultimately agree among themselves and add the limitation of their fleets to our present treaty.

And now a word about our own delegation. It has consisted of seven delegates who have worked together as a harmonious group. Every decision of importance has been discussed by every member before it was taken and every such decision has been unanimous. In technical matters we have had the advice and assistance of Admiral Pratt, the commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, and his very effective assistants, and until his departure a few weeks ago on account of illness we had the able help of Admiral Jones. In addition to this we have had the advantage of the wisdom and advice of the loyal and capable staff of the department of state and the American Embassy in London.

We believe we have successfully accomplished the mission with which we have been intrusted by our country.

New Front-Wheel-Drive Truck Proves Clumsy but Powerful

Now in Use in Germany—De Luxe Motorcycle in England Finished in Mahogany—Acetylene Gas Used for Starting

The 1930 front-wheel-drive truck is actually on the market. Produced in Germany, it has all the stolid characteristics of that country. Like other German motor vehicles this commercial design is based almost entirely on utility. Power has been stressed almost to the exclusion of graceful, easy lines.

The power plant is housed in a box-like structure set just ahead of the front wheels. In much the same way as a locomotive is driven, levers connect with each wheel, running from the engine to the inside joiner near the brake drum. The action being always forward, the secondary lever revolves around a flywheel set on each side of the combustion chambers.

The housing looks like a large jacking box with a hard rubber cylinder set ahead of the radiator to absorb any road shocks which might occur on rough ground. As the chassis is a huge, 10-ton affair it is hardly likely that the engine housing will contact with the highway.

Two skeleton seats are provided in the driving compartment, one set just behind the other. The driving seat is unusually high with a connecting rod much longer than is seen on American cars. There is no question about the power and general usefulness of the front-wheel-drive truck but like many automotive innovations coming from Germany this model it is said by many will have to be simplified in order to conform with American ideas of construction.

In London a woman motorist, wishing to achieve something different, is driving a glorified motorcycle which retains the symbols of its origin, yet is most luxurious in appearance. This vehicle has three wheels, two in front and one tagging on behind as a sort of afterthought.

All the woodwork in this car is solid mahogany, while the fittings are made from copper and brass, very highly burnished. The seat is upholstered in genuine leather as is also the top, which can be folded back out of the way in pleasant weather. With the top down this vehicle is very smart in appearance and can be used in traffic most conveniently. It is capable of making 65 miles an hour and is very economical on fuel.

Years ago when automobiles were in the primitive stage of manufacture, the headlights and other illuminated spots were operated from an acetylene gas tank set on the running board in the most inconvenient possible spot. It is some time since the word acetylene has been used in connection with motorcars.

Now comes an inventor who has rigged up an acetylene gas tank just ahead of the radiator and connected it to the engine with the necessary conductors. To get a quick starting fuel this gas is mixed with air and water. The results seem very satisfactory, as the inventor claims, from actual road experiments, to get quick starting action in cold weather, to generate no carbon monoxide and to get more power with less fuel than is now the case.

Tail lamps are the worry of every truck driver. Within a short while trucks will be equipped with rubber lamp casings which are unbreakable under any strain. Inside the rubber cover is an especially bright electric bulb, which is suspended by rubber, so that it rides with the vehicle entirely unaffected by vibration.

The lens of this illuminator is especially strong and has rubber protectors at all contact points. The lamp is fitted to the truck by an iron bracket and is fastened so that it can bend at will without danger of being broken or clipped off by another vehicle.

As a protection for truck cargoes and to allow easy loading, an inventor has perfected a rubber roof which folds up small enough to be set in a box just over the driving seat. When the shipment is ready the rubber roof is released and a snug, compact vehicle is the result.

The boarding over which the rubber stretches fits the top of the truck securely, so that when everything is in place the vehicle and its contents are absolutely weather proof. By means of metal channels built on either side of the top the change from the roofed-in truck to an open-air vehicle is simple and easy.

HONDURAS BACKS TREATY

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The free trade treaty recently signed with the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua was approved by Congress before adjournment of the winter session April 10.

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NEXT TEN YEARS EXPECTED TO BE GREATEST EVER

Will, Engineer Says, Outstrip 'Miracles' of Past Two Decades

Consuming power of the United States domestic market, together with the Nation's foreign trade, may be expected to show great increases during the next decade, according to John F. Sherman, chairman of the board of the Sherman Corporation of Boston and New York.

The company, one of the pioneers in the field of management and business engineering, has just marked its twentieth anniversary. In reviewing progress during this period, Mr. Sherman finds evidence that "inventive genius and commercial expansion" may be anticipated which will far outstrip the "pageant of miracles" of the last 20 years.

The expansion of the chain store movement is cited by Mr. Sherman as indicative of the new order in business and the changed methods and enlarged volume of retail buying.

Mr. Sherman points out that during the past 15 years the total wealth of the United States has risen from $107,000,000,000 to more than $500,000,000,000; the total annual income from all sources has increased from $18,000,000,000 to $115,000,000,000; the value of manufactured products has jumped from less than $15,000,000,000 to over $70,000,000,000; deposits in savings accounts rose from $5,000,000,000 to $29,000,000,000, and life insurance during this period increased from $12,500,000,000 to $100,000,000,000.

"In improved processes of manufacturing, distribution, the creation of new products, in the elimination of waste and in the saving of time and labor," he said, "we have advanced more in the last two decades than the world had ever progressed along similar lines in all the centuries before.

"And we can look forward to still greater achievements in the next ten years. The next decade will witness a great growth in our domestic market, with a much-increased consuming power. Our foreign market will grow to far greater proportions as the variety and attractiveness of our products advance and their cost is lowered through improved manufacturing processes. The inventive zeal and genius of the country will greatly surpass anything yet realized. The uses of advertising will be greatly expanded and form a definite part in the education of the people.

"The number of automobiles in use will be largely increased, and all the pleasures of the people will be enhanced by the progress of radio and talking motion pictures. Working hours will be shorter, and the average man and woman will enjoy more leisure."

Elaborate Patriots' Day Events Listed in Tercentenary Schedule

Elaborate preparations for Patriots' Day, in communities along the routes taken by Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr. 155 years ago, are nearing completion, as a part of Massachusetts' schedule of events marking the tercentenary of the founding of the Bay Colony.

In Lexington the "midnight ride of Paul Revere" will actually be observed at 12 o'clock. Robert Milami of Lexington, the silversmith-patriot, will enter the town on horseback and ride over the historic route to the Hancock-Clarke House, stopping at the proper points to sound the alarm. This warning will be spread through the village by four town criers costumed in colonial dress, who will pass along the side streets ringing hand bells.

As the rider passes Battle Green the space will be illuminated by red fire, and on his arrival at the Hancock-Clarke House impersonators of John Hancock and Samuel Adams will ride off in a one-horse chaise. The town will then be allowed to sleep until 6:30 a. m., where a body of "British Grenadiers" led by a drum corps will march to Lexington Common, where they will halt for a few minutes, re-form and march on toward Concord in approved historic fashion.

At 7 o'clock a "sunrise" parade will start, and toward midday a parade will march to the monument on the green, where exercises will be held, after which the ranks will be reformed and will continue to the Lexington Center playground, where they will be dismissed.

At noon 1-7-7-5 will be sounded on the fire alarm and "Paul Revere" will come riding to the green, where he will be received by Capt. Ezra F. Breed, commander of the Lexington Minute Men, in front of the Minute Man statue. Shortly after "William Dawes Jr." will arrive and be similarly welcomed.

The afternoon will be devoted to drills, parades, competitive maneuvers, a competition for a silver trophy by several drum corps, athletic events and social festivities.

In Concord the celebration will begin at sunrise with the ringing of church bells and the firing of the national salute of 21 guns by the Concord Independent Battery, followed as the day progresses with many field day competitions on the Emerson Playground.

A feature that may become an annual Patriots' Day event is to be the reproduction of the ride of Dr. Samuel Prescott. The impersonator of this rider will start at the point of the state road in Lincoln, where Paul Revere was captured by the British and be greeted on his arrival in Concord in front of the famous Wright Tavern, near Monument Square, by town officials and a reception committee from the tercentenary committee. He will emulate the original Dr. Prescott and continue on to Acton to spread the alarm of the "coming of the British."

Arlington has planned an entirely new feature with the re-enactment of the capture by the old men of Menotomy (Arlington) of the British supply wagon. This incident occurred at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Pleasant Street in the center of the town. It was here that the men who had been deemed too old to march with the Minute Men to Lexington and who had been urged to seek safety in the hills, threw up earthworks and succeeded in capturing the supplies and putting the British convoy to flight. Arlington Post 39, American Legion, will participate.

WOMEN DRYS RESENT NEW WET CRITICISM

Representatives of women's dry organizations from 14 cities and towns near Boston, voted at a meeting in Hotel Westminster, to send letters protesting against recent attacks upon the so-called dry "lobbies" at Washington, by three Massachusetts representatives in Congress.

George Holden Tinkham, of Boston (R.), George R. Stobbs (R.), of Worcester, and William J. Granfield (D.), of Springfield, are the representatives to whom letters are to be sent. Mr. Tinkham is to be asked why he singled out the activities of churches and dry organizations at Washington, and omitted other groups.

SOMETHING NEW IN SINGING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELROSE, Mass.—Something new in glee club contests was staged here in Memorial Hall Saturday night by the Lions Club of this city, when glee clubs from the Gooch, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Washington grammar schools met in competition for a silver trophy offered by the Lions. The trophy was won by the Lincoln school, under the direction of Vera Baylis Roache, with honorable mention going to the Washington school.

PLAN TO MERGE COTTON MILLS IS COMPLETED

Proposal Expected to Go Before Stockholders for Approval

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The Neild Manufacturing Co. and the Dartmouth Manufacturing Co. will join the million-spindle fine cotton goods consolidation being promoted by interests allied with Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, it is announced. This makes it definitely certain that the merger plan will be placed before the stockholders of the various corporations, since the addition of these two plants completes the 900,000-spindle total which was set as a minimum to be reached before the tentative agreements to join would become binding.

While the directors of the various corporations have approved the tentative plans as they apply to their respective corporations and agreed to recommend their acceptance by stockholders, the consummation of the big merger will depend, of course, upon whether or not the stockholders of the individual corporations approve.

The other mills definitely involved so far, besides the Neild and Dartmouth, are Bristol Manufacturing Co. of New Bedford and the following Fall River mills: Davis, Lincoln, Pilgrim, Howard Arthur and Crescent. It has also been reported that the Lawton Mills of Plainfield, Conn., may join the group, and the Booth Mill of New Bedford is said also to have been approached.

Unofficial reports place the proposed capitalization of the merger in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 in addition to a bond issue covering the tangible assets. Terms of the proposals to the various individual corporations are to be made public simultaneously, it is understood, and are to include both cash and securities in exchange for the present stock.

It is expected that official announcement of the merger will be made and letters mailed to the stockholders of the corporations involved some time during the coming week.

BOSTONIANS TO FIGHT RAID ON COMMON

(Continued from Page 1)

land, he said, and it is land that the public not only needs, but demands.

"There has got to be a hearing, the society head continued, and if the proposed Park Street widening persists, the society will be on hand to oppose it. It looks like a similar proposal to that presented years ago to cut two feet off the Tremont Street side of the Common to facilitate traffic. And what did they do with the two feet but turn it into a parking ground that only added greater congestion by adding to the number of automobiles in that section."

Several Previous Attempts

If the issue goes to a hearing before the Mayor and the Park Commission and is then given to the people for a vote as required, and passed, the society will make no objection, Dr. Horton said. But as long as the society feels that the public is behind it in preserving Boston Common, it will continue to work for its protection.

The plan of cutting into the Common and the Public Garden came from a Boston citizen and according to the Traffic Commissioner, the plan is meeting with favor among authorities.

Widening of Park Street has been proposed on several previous occasions. These proposals were roundly opposed by the Common Society on the supposition that if they let in the "camel's head they will soon let in the whole camel."

$30,000 Bequeathed for Friendly Deed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. John Newton of this city is $30,000 richer because she, 16 years ago, practiced simple philosophy of kindliness. In 1914 she fed and clothed a hungry wayfarer who asked aid at the door of her home in West Springfield. Before he left, taking with him half of the dollar in change which Mrs. Newton gave him, the stranger told her he would, if possible, some day repay her act of kindness.

Recently from Dallas, Tex., came a letter to Mrs. Newton, reminding her of the long forgotten kindness and informing her that with two others she shared the $90,000 estate of the man befriended in 1914. Final details are not complete, but when the estate is settled the local woman will receive from $27,000 to $30,000.

"I have always said, 'Cast your bread upon the waters and it will return to you,'" declared Mrs. Newton, "and this time it happened."

'EASTERN STATES' ADDS TO CARLOAD BUSINESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Carload orders received by the Eastern States Farmers Exchange during the first quarter of 1930 totaled 2249 as against 2085 for the first quarter of 1929. Tonnage shipments in the quarter recently ended aggregated 54,977 tons as against 51,977 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Toward the end of the last quarter the rate of increase became more pronounced. Seed and fertilizer orders are keeping pace with feed and grain in the percentage of increase.

MRS. MORROW VISITS AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, wife of the former Ambassador to Mexico, visited her son, Dwight Jr., a freshman at Amherst College, here April 13. She stopped at Springfield while enroute from Boston to Englewood, N. J., and motored here with her son.

PROGRESS MADE TOWARD HOME IMPROVEMENTS

Conditions in Foreign Lands Discussed by Economics Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The growing interest for home improvements in Turkey, Albania, China, Japan, and Korea was explained by Miss Helen W. Atwater of Washington, chairman of the committee on international home economics education, addressing the Massachusetts Home Economics Association at its annual meeting here.

Austria and Czechoslovakia were mentioned as countries where the teaching of home economics is progressing, while the Fascist Government is considered an active agent.

In Russia, she stated, helpful measures are being applied, but the movement suffers from the failure of the Soviet Government to recognize the worth of the home as a structural unit.

Excellent electrical power in Scandinavian countries will furnish means for progress, she declared, when more funds are available.

Germany, with its flourishing women's institutes, was mentioned as an outstanding example of progressive education in this field. In thrift measures and the better standardizing of products marked progress is claimed since the World War.

Trade schools in England, the speaker said, are helping with efficient courses in cooking and sewing.

During the luncheon 14 young women, foreign students of Smith, Mount Holyoke and American International Colleges, gave five-minute talks on food, home customs or hand work in their respective lands.

Officers elected include: Svea Boson, president, Worcester; Annette T. Herr, Amherst, and Lucille G. French, Framingham, vice-presidents; Anna L. Wilcox, secretary, Worcester; Ruth Cowles, treasurer, Quincy.

Music

London String Quartet

Last night, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, came the last in the present series of concerts by the London String Quartet, given through the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Commencing with the Tchaikovsky Quartet in D major, Op. 11, the program traversed the Debussy in G minor and the Hindemith in F minor, Op. 10, No. 1.

For this concert the present reviewer tried the experiment of attending both the afternoon and evening performances. Such zeal was prompted by several motives, among which was the desire to learn, first hand, the relative merits of the hall at the Roslindale branch as compared with that of the lecture hall in the central library. The Roslindale hall appears to be superior in practically every respect. The music "sounds"—in some instances it resounds, but that slight defect might easily be remedied. It is to be hoped that before another such series as the present one is attempted, the public will have come to recognize the advantages of this hall, and fill it as it was filled yesterday.

It would seem that all has been said that might be said concerning the excellence of this group of Englishmen, yet in their performance yesterday these players revealed new strength and variety in the power of their interpretations. The opening movement of the Tchaikovsky for instance, was given with a richness of tone that approached the orchestral in effect. The familiar "Andante cantabile" of course came in for rounds of applause although it must be honestly confessed that it scarcely escaped the oversentimental. But if one found too great sentimentality in this movement, one also discovered a flair for rhythmic balance in the third and fourth movements. In all a satisfying performance.

An entire review might profitably be devoted to an analysis of the Londoners' manner with Debussy. At their hands the melody and the harmonic structure undergo a freshening and reblocking process thoroughly captivating.

With the Hindemith quartet came modernism without dissonance, and, on occasion, dissonance without cacophony. Clearly modeled, the quartet follows closely the older classical formulas. Strong and virile music this, played yesterday with verve when occasion demanded; with relaxed energy when the score compelled. The second movement might have been judiciously pruned, not however, to the exclusion of even one bar of the arresting fourth variation. A brilliant performance of the third movement brought to a close concerts which in both afternoon and evening brought singularly un-Bostonese demonstrations of approval.

G. M. S.

Spread of 'Home Dedication Day' Cited as Trend Back to 'Fireside'

Automobile Believed to Be 'Home-Maker' Rather Than 'Home-Breaker'—Program Prepared for World-Wide Observance

The automobile is actually becoming known more as a "home-maker," than a "home-breaker," Prof. H. Augustine Smith of Boston University said April 14 in making public plans for the fifth world-wide anniversary of "Home Dedication Day," which will be observed this year April 16.

The observance originated four years ago, and has since spread of its own momentum across the world.

This year the feature of the day lies in the dramatic nature of the program. Where previously the individual plans were formed by each family with suggestions only from Professor Smith's headquarters, this year a universal one-act sketch has been written especially for the 1930 celebration. Factors of modern home-life which receive attention in the short drama are books, musical instruments, such as radio and piano, light, the hearthfire and the living room.

Professor Smith, who is a nation-wide authority on fine arts in religion, his wife and their two children, made formal dedication of their new home in Newton in 1926. Requests for additional information came from so many different sources, that the project became an annual event with thousands of families dedicating their homes on the day designated. The peak was reached last year when 500,000 people paused at the same time the world over, and observed a synchronized celebration of Home Dedication Day.

In commenting on the rapid growth of interest in the event, Professor Smith says that despite what one hears on every hand of easy-going parents who are addicted to the club, the golf course, the bridge party and the evening dinner, the movement is slowly but surely back toward the home and home life.

"A strong influence in its favor is the radio," Professor Smith declared. "The radio is holding the family group together evenings. In the past year one famous artist has sung to two audiences of less than 50. Formerly his admirers had filled the hall and overflowed upon the stage at any one of his concerts.

"The automobile," Professor Smith said, "is permitting people to build anywhere, instead of keeping them near the corner grocery. The incentive to buy is strong today, because the automobile provides a chance to purchase where real estate is more reasonable, and a vista of lawn or countryside is quite likely to be thrown in with the sale.

"Finally, the electrical conveniences of the home are making toward a better home life now," he concluded. "Work is easier for the mother and colors and treatment of decorations are more attractive than they have ever been before."

MORE AIR MAIL IN MARCH

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase in air mail poundage during March of 70,152 pounds over February, was announced April 12 by Postmaster-General Brown.

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Failure to Admit Austro-Hungarian Economic Unity Lessens Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA — International economic conferences in Geneva, Vienna, and elsewhere in Europe during the last 10 years, have emphasized the serious consequences resulting to central Europe from the failure of the peace treaties to recognize the economic unity of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Sir Clive Morrison-Bell has shown pictorially in his tariff map of Europe that this continent has today 7000 more miles of tariff barriers than in 1914, and that, as far as this area is concerned, where there was formerly one economic unit, there are now seven independent states, each of which is separated from what was formerly its home market and source of supplies, and is now compelled to find new markets abroad. The result has been a great reduction of trade between the different parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and between them and their neighbors.

A Business Center

After the war, Vienna failed to maintain its position as the business center of the Danubian states. Prague sought to usurp this position but for geographical and other reasons did not succeed. Instead of having one center, each of the state capitals has gathered to itself the intermediate trade which it formerly left to Vienna.

Czechoslovakia, or to be more correct its overindustrialized provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, had to search very far afield for new markets, while Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia have experienced economic crises due to their failure to sell their surplus wheat. In central Europe, a customs union or Danubian Confederation, is not popular because it savors of imperialism, while trade treaties, on most-favored-nation bases, all seem lacking in certain respects.

This failure to agree arises in no small measure from the difficulty to define the area "central Europe." Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia must certainly form the nucleus of any central European association, and Jugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, being Danube riparian states, must be considered. The Danube from Regensberg in Bavaria is navigable for big shipping, so that Germany must also be included, especially as its great economic interests in these regions cannot be ignored. In fact, the meeting of this year's central European Economic Conference in Breslau is an acknowledgment that Germany cannot be excluded from central Europe. Poland also considers it has a right to inclusion within this area.

Co-operation Advocated

For many years, Dr. Elemer Hantos, of Budapest, has written advocating the approach to understanding in non-controversial matters, the close co-operation of postal, railway, water transport and note-issuing bank systems; and the recent Breslau conference showed that pratcical support would soon be forthcoming for these ends.

The German Postmaster-General expressed his willingness to grant postal facilities at inland rates to all the other states prepared to reciprocate this offer; on the railways, express goods trains now operate through this whole area, and the time is not far distant when there will be a common central European goods traffic rate. As to Danube navigation, England, France and Italy are signatories of the Danube Act and have seats on the Danube Commission, so that much depends upon their co-operation.

Canal projects for the linking up, of the Danube and Elbe, the Oder and Vistula, and the Danube and Oder have been considered for many years past, and the responsible authorities in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and Poland have all declared that these works should be carried out as soon as possible. Such improvements, together with the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal now under construction, will supply excellent inland waterway connections for Europe east of the Rhine.

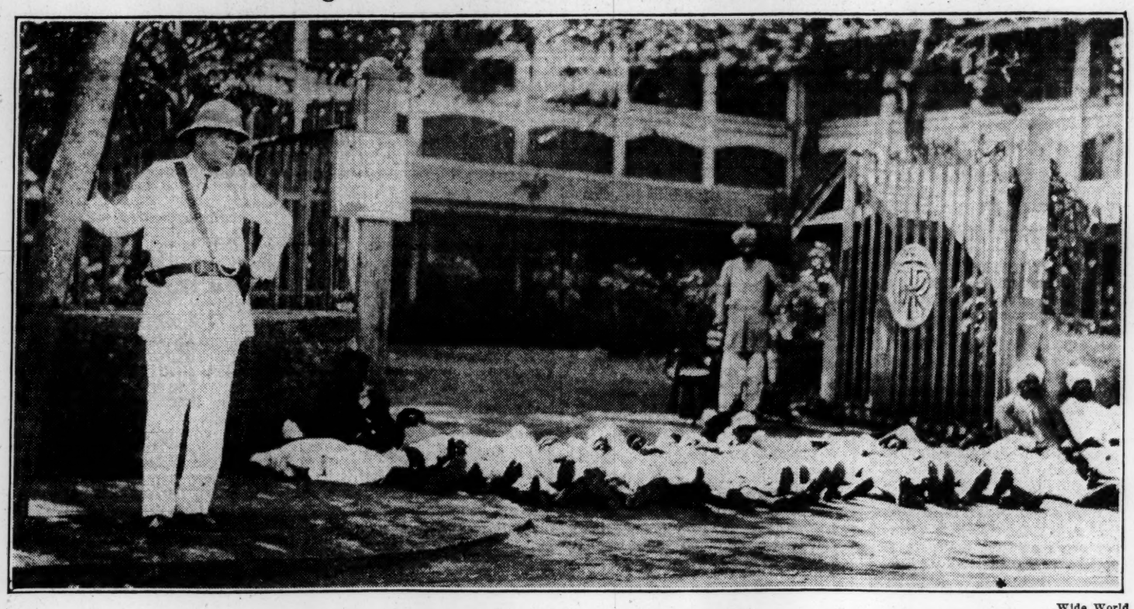
Unification Makes Progress

In matters of organization, great advances toward unification have been made during the last few years, and still greater will come in the near future in this area. The demand of a free-trade area from the Erzgebige (Ore Mountains) to the Ægean Sea cannot be so easily satisfied.

Central Europe's economic problem is primarily one of agriculture, and it is not mere chauvinism or obstinacy which has hitherto prevented an economic confederation, for example, of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. With the exception of Austria and Czechoslovakia, all these states have a corn export surplus of about 45,000,000 zentners (hundredweight) annually, while the two aforementioned ned only import 16,000,000 zentners, and are therefore not in a position, without sacrificing the interests of their own farmers, to open their markets to the states of the Lower Danube.

Since the Hague conference, great interest has been shown in all the central European states in common economic problems, but more and more experts are coming to the conclusion that only with the help of the greater nations of the west can this be accomplished. The Hague conference settled the financial and economic problems left over from the war, and in Geneva the basis for a new political and economoic central Europe can be laid.

One of the Ingenious Varieties of 'Passive Resistance' in India



Wide World

Railway strikers in Bombay attempt to keep loyal workers from getting to their posts by lying in front of the entrance to one of the stations, The men struck in protest of British rule and in sympathy with Gandhi's campaign against the Government's salt monopoly. Recently also in northern India Nationalist volunteers lay full length across the road to prevent the Governor of the United Provinces from going in his automobile to Dehra Dun to open a school. The volunteers allowed themselves to be dragged out of the way peaceably by members of the Governor's staff.

First College for Interpreters to Open at Mannheim, Germany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANNHEIM—At the beginning of the summer term 1930, that is to say on May 1, the first Interpreters' College in Europe is going to be opened in Mannheim. Though the Foreign Offices of most countries have trained a limited number of interpreters for their own use, there are far too few for the demands of industry, commerce and the law courts.

The Institute for the Study of Modern Languages at the School of Commercial and Economic Science, Mannheim, therefore resolved to open a special section, under the name of College for the Political, Economic and Linguistic Training of Interpreters.

Formerly at international conferences where diplomats were in the majority, several nations expressed themselves in one and the same language, namely in French. Today every great nation thinks it a question of prestige that its own language should be officially used.

Today the nations are confronted with a situation creating new needs. These needs make themselves felt, not only in diplomatic circles, but still more in commercial and industrial negotiations. Therefore, what is wanted is an intermediary between delegates from different countries, speaking different languages. This intermediary is the interpreter. He must be able to transpose what he hears or reads not only into his mother tongue but also into a foreign language, and do this with precision and in the same manner as the original speaker.

The city of Mannheim seems particularly suitable for such a college. It is an important center of southwest Germany, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar, near the Franco-German frontier. Together with Ludwigshafen on the Rhine and other adjoining boroughs, it has a population of nearly 500,000. Moreover, it is only 20 minutes by rail distant from Heidelberg, with its celebrated university.

It has several excellent libraries of its own, and the School of Commercial and Economic Science, with its commercial and economic archives, offers the student a thorough training in economic science and a training in languages, with the object of showing the intimate connection of foreign languages with the general culture and the economic conditions of the countries in question.

The plan has been approved of by the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, the Translation Service of the German Foreign Office and many German institutions.

BRITISH USE DIESEL ENGINE IN MOTORBUS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — The Corporation of this city is the first in the kingdom to apply a Diesel engine of the Mercedes-Benz type to a motorbus, a departure expected to result in great advantages to the public.

In the opinion of A. R. Fearnley, general manager of the Sheffield tramways and motorbuses, the decisive thing in favor of the Diesel engine is that crude oil, by which it runs, is practically incapable of being accidentally ignited, thus assuring passengers absolute safety.

And almost equally important is the exceptional cheapness of this oil, only 4¾d. a gallon, whereas the Corporation's petrol costs 1s. ¾d. Moreover, the engine runs 10 miles to the gallon, against the petrol engine's five.

SLAVS JOIN TO STUDY ENGLAND AND AMERICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A society called Friends of England and America, the chief purpose of which is to help the people of Jugoslavia get better acquainted with the culture, politics and economic life of the principal English-speaking lands and to keep the people in England and America better informed regarding the ideals, character and achievements of the Jugoslavs has recently been formed here. Many very prominent people are members of the new organization.

A similar society was formed in Zagreb, the second city of Jugoslavia, a few months earlier.

661,977 TELEPHONES USED IN LONDON AREA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In keeping with the conservative English character the process of becoming "telephone-minded" goes on slowly but surely.

The outstanding features last year, according to the Post Office report, were the development of oversea telephone traffic, the extension of automatic working, and the introduction of the "personal call" service. Additions were made to the list of countries in Europe now in communication with Great Britain and most of these countries can now telephone via London to places in the United States and Canada.

There was an increase of 7 per cent in the London area or 47,794 telephones, the total number being 661,977—not a great number for London's population of nearly 8,000,000.

JUGOSLAVIA FOUNDS CHILD SAVING BANKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the suggestion of the Jugoslav Post Office Savings Bank, the first two children's savings banks in Jugoslavia have recently been founded at Zajecar and Skoplje, the International Co-operative Alliance here announces. They are organized on the model of the American children's clubs, their chief aim being to imbue the young with the idea of thrift.

Some time ago various co-operative consumers' societies introduced saving for children on the savings stamp system. The Consumers' Society of Slovenia has achieved striking success by this method among the school children, especially in Ljubljana and Maribor, where its member who are teachers advocate the system.

POLAND TO ARBITRATE WITH UNITED STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The treaty with the United States submitted by the Polish Government to the Secretariat of the League of Nations for registration is the ninth conciliatory-arbitration treaty for the pacific settlement of disputes concluded by Poland and registered in the Secretariat of the League.

Up to the present Poland has concluded such treaties with Austria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. One of these treaties embraces besides Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

SLAVS SHOWING GROWING SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

Principal Cities Have New Factories, Railroads and Automobile Highways

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—Frequent visits to Jugoslavia leave the observer with the impression that in the realm of material improvements the country is steadily advancing. Since the South Slav people united in a state of their own they have gone ahead faster than ever before.

This is first of all evident in the larger cities. It may be said that this country has five capitals, which are the economic and cultural centers of the chief racial groups, and practically all of them have grown remarkably during recent years. The chief one, Belgrade, has been completely transformed. It has new, wide, straight, well-paved streets, beautiful parks and a very large number of fine, new buildings. Skoplje, too, the chief city in Macedonia, has been largely rebuilt, and though an old and famous place, is more imposing and attractive than ever before in its history. Zagreb, the principal city of the Croatians, is also greatly enlarged and filled with very substantial and excellent modern buildings.

Electric light is being installed in a large number of places. New water systems are continually being created. The improvement in hygienic conditions is one of the most remarkable changes that has taken place in southest Europe since the war. There has been a striking advance in methods of communications. Not only have a commendable number of new railroads been built, but a whole network of automobile roads has been constructed.

Every visitor also is struck by the large number of new factories which he finds in all parts of the country. A whole system of athletic parks has been created. Homes for rest and recreation have been placed in many a beautiful mountainous district.

All this is not the work of the dictatorship. It has not been accomplished in one year. It represents the fruits of the toil of the people through a whole decade. The dictatorship, however, has pushed all these projects with much vigor. At the end of the war the Serbs and some of the other south Slavs found very vital age-old dreams realized. They were all freed and united and they set out to make their rich fatherland a good place to live in. And their efforts have not been in vain.

This pride of achievement has also been morally expressed, and there is an effort being made to strengthen discipline. Many scholarships are given to promising poor students. Chambers of Labor have brought some help to the workers. The temperance crusade is growing. The youth were never so well organized. Measures for the restriction of vice are rigorously applied. The movement against illiteracy is bearing fruit.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Poets Laureate of England

"ENGLAND may be enjoying the last of her Poets Laureate." I read further into the paragraph of which the sentence just quoted was the opening statement, for I desired to see just what were the facts that made such a prediction possible. But I got nothing for my proceeding. Evidently the journalist who had written that sentence was content to rest his prediction upon a mere rumor without undertaking to tell us from whence it came or on whose authority he was relying.

Personally I find peculiar joy in being occasionally reminded of the fact that England has still a poet laureate. It sometimes sets me thinking of the day when America may have one also. I have been informed that some of the states of the Union already have a poet laureate of their own. Now when I come to think about it I remember that I have taken pictures of Badger Clark and Neibuhr, both of whom were mentioned to me as being the poet laureate of their respective states. Hamilton, who wrote a book in 1879, on "The Poets Laureate of England" lists a long succession of poets as "volunteer laureates" beginning with Dan Chaucer. I have heard Whitman described as the voice of America. Perhaps he was our unappointed poet laureate in his day.

I would do better to keep to the theme of my first intention and deal with those who have been the appointed poets laureate of England. Somewhere Birrell speaks of "the primrose path of history." To track down the poets laureate of England is to find no primrose path. It is to find a peculiar one. From the Encyclopedia Britannica I learn that, in earlier days, "the office was a development of the practice of earlier times, when minstrels and versifiers were part of the retinue of the King"; until in our time it has come to be "the one official link between literature and the state." I am glad to read that word "development." As I have coursed up and down, as well as back and forth along this peculiar path of history I have been reminded of the days of my childhood. The favorite place where we children played was at "the up-and-down hills." He who undertakes to study the poets laureate will find himself on "the up-and-down hills" of literature.

Since we have descent as well as ascent to traverse let us get the worst over first. How far down one has to go to get into touch with some who have been the appointed poets laureate I am not inclined to say. I take refuge in a quotation. Sir Edmund Gosse is of the opinion that Colley Cibber was the worst poet "who ever wore the laurel in England." I query as to why he should choose Cibber. It is a testimony to the fine discrimination of Sir Edmund when one recalls Fusden and Pye. Mediocrity seems to have found its incarnation in Tate, while the things which Dryden wrote concerning Shadwell I do not care to quote. Shadwell returns measure for measure to Dryden. Perhaps these days should be referred to as the savage ages in literature. One can easily understand why Gray refused to be the successor of Cibber. Cibber's successor was William Whitehead. Perhaps it was premonition on his part that led him to write while at Cambridge an epistle "On the Danger of Writing Verse."

Our study of the poets laureate has inclined us to think that this apology by Whitehead is rather too inclusive. For the last century, save for one possible exception, the office has been filled with dignity and none has disgraced it. When Alfred Austin had this honor conferred upon him, Sir Owen Seaman wrote, in rather sarcastic vein, that "the place was filled by some one sitting there." After Tennyson perhaps that was the only thing to do. But before Tennyson, Wordsworth, so far as "the designed function" of the office was concerned, kept silent. He was appointed to the office with the distinct assurance given him by Peel that nothing would be required of him. It was to honor "the first of living poets" that the office was conferred upon him. This is coming a long way up from the day when "birthday torrents from Parnassus" were expected to flow when royalty had an anniversary. Tennyson showed us how such events could be remembered with a fine felicity. Perhaps the last thing one remembers about Southey is that he was poet laureate for thirty years. Dryden was the only poet laureate to be dismissed from the office.

Before Dryden we have the unremembered poets laureate, Davenant and Daniel. And for sweet remembrance we have Ben Jonson and Edmund Spenser. I know that, with regard to specific facts I am on quicksand here. Authorities differ greatly as to who was the first actual poet laureate of England. I have mentioned the list of "volunteer laureates" which Hamilton gives. On the other hand, from the encyclopedias upon my shelf, I find it variously stated that Ben Jonson was "the first to receive the office by formal letters patent." But another encyclopedia says that "Jonson's appointment does not seem to have been formally made as poet laureate, but his position was equivalent to that."

It pleases me much to find it stated that "the first poet laureate in the modern sense was Edmund Spenser," since Spenser's house, being close to my native town, was a familiar place to me in my boyhood days. And there is joy in the remembrance that "the first poet laureate in the modern sense" had found his inspiration for much of his poetry there. But history is rather vague with regard to these matters, and where it is that, it behooves not any man to be vain. Thus far concerning the poets laureate of England. I was about to continue by saying that if this article had served no other purpose than bring to your attention the name of every poet laureate of England since the days of "Dan Chaucer, the sweet warbler" it would have, at least, accomplished something. My teachers, in the name of education, taught me the names of the Kings and Queens of England. They forgot not to mention her soldiers and sailors, Raleigh, Drake, Nelson, Wellington and the rest of them. But I do not remember that I ever had my attention drawn to the list of names which I have scattered through this article. Did not Shelley write once about "the unacknowledged legislators of the world"?

Perhaps this article, listing the names of the acknowledged poets laureate of England, together with the brief comments thereupon, has revealed enough to indicate that, in some instances the reason why some poets receive not the praise of men is because they have from them that which they deserve, namely, their pity. But when it comes to Wordsworth, Tennyson, Chaucer and Spenser, the case is different.

Ere I conclude I must make up what I hinted about at the beginning of the paragraph just concluded. If you have the list of England's poets laureate in your memory you will note that I have omitted two. I make up that omission now. I have not mentioned Nicholas Rowe, poet laureate for three years, and the indefatigable Warton, whose wide scholarship was revealed in the monumental three-volume work he published on "The History of English Poetry."

Incidental to this whole discussion is the interesting by-path where one might become acquainted with those who might have been the poet laureate of their day. I have mentioned Gray's refusal to accept the office. Scott also refused to be made poet laureate, but interested himself enough with regard to the office as to secure it for Southey. Curious is the fact that some of England's greatest poets could not be considered for the office. "The designed function of the office" was such as to make that impossible. But times have changed. A Wordsworth and a Bridges, brothers at least in their decision not to be commemorative megaphones of royalty, can now fill the office with no diminution of their poetic fervor and faith, and with no discredit to the office.

And, so we are told, rumor has it that henceforth there will be neither receiver nor rejecter of the office. In the same way as history repeats itself, so rumors do. This is not the first time that would-be prophets have anticipated what did not come to pass. Meanwhile, sufficient unto the day is the chance to enjoy the poet laureate England has, with an occasional run along "the up-and-down hills" of literature which is afforded by following the line of English poets who have graced or disgraced, as the case might be, the position known as the Poet Laureate of England. It is my guess that neither Baldwin nor MacDonald, both lovers of great literature, will be the one to break, if circumstance gives them the power, "the one official link between literature and the state."

F. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of Schervee Studios, Inc.

Ship o' Dreams. From an Etching by Diana Thorne.

IN THIS sketch of a wistful child watching his ship of dreams drift slowly into the mystery of the setting sun Miss Thorne has embodied a keen knowledge of a child's thinking processes. For would not a small boy on his way home from school stop suddenly in the middle of the path to visualize a wandering thought that fluttered into his consciousness? What boy does not at times wonder what he "will do when he grows up," and quietly build aircastles of his future, which as silently vanish. The urchin of the print sees himself on a big ship sailing away over the vast ocean; only the ship sails and sails, and the boy rubs the cobwebs from his eyes and finds himself standing alone.

Miss Thorne etches children with much of the elfin, fairylike grace and care-free abandon that are the innate possessions of that happy estate. Unstudied and natural, her children greet one with the joyous gayety that belongs to childhood.

Nevertheless, when one hears Miss Thorne's name, it seems spontaneously to connect itself with dogs. While her child subjects are admired, it is her dog studies that have made her famous on two continents. Strangers who had seen her exhibitions and friends who had watched her at work asked for dogs from her needle and brush. Dogs in fact were so insistently demanded that, complying with the multitude of requests for them, there remained only brief time to include children also in her studies. Hence it is that everywhere, Miss Thorne's name is indissolubly associated with dogs.

Though it should not be imagined that other work of high order is not credited to Miss Thorne's pen and brush. During the last fall she turned her talents to "Human Comedy," and produced a series of etchings which were much commented upon in artistic circles. Into these sketches went the results of her keen observation coupled with a cryptic analysis of human foibles. Satirical without being distorted, ironic without losing the delicate subtlety which endowed them with almost literary flavor, this work to the discerning bore the stamp of universality and permanence.

Diana Thorne as a child on a big cattle ranch in Wisconsin divided her time between riding horses about the broad prairie and reading Shelley. And again she was engrossed in Hegel and Kant, and by turns was absorbed in Robin Hood and Treasure Island. She was a quietly busy little girl, whose great dark eyes missed little and whose long slender legs led her into far places of exploration and adventure on the ranch. Her education was necessarily somewhat informal and followed original lines, which had the advantage of developing a maturity of thought and of inculcating a high idealism which children adopt as their natural birthright. Her father directed her education, and in her ranch environment the practical and the theoretical were implanted impartially in her precocious thought.

The turning point in Diana's career arrived when her father found it necessary to move to Germany with his family of five daughters and one son. Here she studied at the Imperial Academy at Munich, and the Charlottenburg Technical College in Berlin. Later Diana, at eighteen, was left with the smaller children to support. In 1914, she escaped to England, after being suspected as a spy and her brother held in detention, and there she became among other things a newspaper reporter, a scenario writer and the owner of a bicycle shop. Meanwhile, she was studying the technique of etching under William Strang.

When the family had grown up and Miss Thorne was free to follow her own desires, she returned to the United States. In New York she rented a studio and moved into it with Pat, her favorite model, a fox terrier, Scotty of the dusky black skin, a white wire-hair and a red Irish setter. With such active inspiration for models, Miss Thorne in a few years established herself by her artistic ability, and dog lovers besieged her to "do" their dogs.

Miss Thorne has received honors in her work. Her "Puck of Pan's Hill" won recognition from Fine Prints and the Fifty Best Prints of the Year. Haldane McFall, the British critic, said of her: "I must congratulate Diana Thorne upon her fine craftsmanship in etching and am delighted with her studies of children. She has mastered drawing, the weak spot of most work, and because of this the human extremities do not bother her. She gets action admirably, and above all, she works within and through the blithe spirit of childhood."

Miss Thorne is a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers and the California Print-Makers. Her pictures have recently been on view in New York and Boston.

Saltrising Bread

So ran the sign on the broad side of a bakery.

Saltrising Bread! It was a magic phrase and surely one must be dreaming, for this was nineteen twenty-nine, and saltrising bread belonged to far past days when one was a little girl visiting at a country house in the late sixties. This house stood far from the highway as if seeking seclusion for its inmates. Green turf sloped away gently from its hospitable door, yellow brier roses grew about it, and over the wide back stoop clambered a Virginia creeper that in the autumn became a blaze of glory.

In the springtime, when the "daffy-down-dillies" clustered along the old picket fence, the violets peeped modestly from the grass and the apple trees decked their long branches in fairy blossoms, how one's heart throbbed in ecstasy because of nature's loveliness.

Within this home refinement reigned, for these were gentle folk, and later music and art had each its devotee. But the earliest memories lingered about the kitchen which rambled between the dining-sitting room and the stoop. In that kitchen what delectable dishes were concocted, what cake, what floating island, what citron preserve, and best of all, what saltrising bread. The beloved aunt who presided there used to "set the empt'ings" in a rare white jug with blue bands running around it like hoops on a little barrel. The jug was kept in a warm place and taken down now and then to stir the contents, which must be beaten into lightness in the absence of yeast. In late afternoon the loaves would come from the oven odorous and sweet, their snowy flakiness covered with golden-brown crust.

How the children loved to sit on the long, rocking settee in this spacious kitchen and tell stories while meals were in the making and when tea time came, for this was a Canadian home and the evening meal was known as "tea," when the white slices were cut and placed with the other delicious viands upon the table, how fair the banquet seemed.

Small wonder that the bakery sign brought back memories so strong and sweet. Surely one must stop the car and go in to buy a loaf of this rare bread just to try it, for surely it could never be like that ambrosial food of long ago. But it proved to be the same old-fashioned kind, and many a loaf of crusted delight was called for to be shared with now a brother, now a sister, and last of all, oh, joy of joys, with the artist cousin, who, as a young girl in hoopskirts had sat upon the rocking settee with her small guest and waited for the call to tea.

תשובה קומט פריהער פון דאנקבארקייט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיינס מאניטאר")

אמתיע תשובה שלוסט אויך די דאנקבארקייט שלוסט אויך א פערלאנג צו זיין מעהר ליבהעריג, מעהר געטרוי, מעהר פלייסיג אין אונזער שטודיום פון אונספארשע די זאכען פון גוטעם— אין קורץ צו זיין מעהר געפליץ. אמתיע דאנקבארקייט שלוסט אין די תשובה וואס היימט אן אפזונדערונג פון זונד אדער אונזערכטוגקייט, תשובה ווערט נאכגעפאלגט מיט אויסגערוינגעע גרעאנקען, אין א בעי־טערען לעבען, אויסגעלויטערטע פערלאנגען און מאטיוון, וועלכע זיצען א דעם מאהל־ציים פון דאנקבארקייט. מערי בייקער עדדי „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. האט געשריבען אין איהר בוך, „פערשידענע שריפטען" (ז. 94) „איך האב נאך קיין מאל נים בעגעגענט א פערזאן וועלכער וויס אז ער זינדיגט, און גים זיך אפ צו שלעכטע האנדלונגען, וועלכער זאל זיין דאנקבאר." און די זעצט פאר „דיזער פערזאן מוז פריהער זיך זעלבסט אנאלאיזירן, און בעפראכטען די פאלשקייט פון זינד אין אל־גמיין; נאכדעם מוז ער תשובה טהאן, און פערוואנדלען א ליבע נאך גוטעם כדי צו קריגען די טעגליכקייט פאר צו בעראיען." אזוי גיך ווי דער אדעלער אויבפלוס פון קריסטשען סיינס איז ערלויבט אריינצו־קומען און בעזיצען דעם מענשענס בעזאנק אזוי באלד ווערט דער פערזאן בעפרייט פון דער שקלאפערי פון זונד, קראנקהיט, אדער טאלע עם גיט איז אנדערע אונגלוקליכע אומשטאנדען. ווען דעם מענשענס בעזונט־קייט ווערט פיעל פערגרעסערט, דען ווערט קיינער אויך נים פרייד אנגעפילט, און שמחה קומט פון זיך אליין. דאן פיינרן מיר א יום טוב פון לויב און דאנקזאגונג צו גאט. דיזער יום טוב ווערט פיירט פער דער פערזיכטיגע נוצען און אינטערעסען ווערט מקריב, דורך דער אריינגאנג אין דעם אוי־בערשטען זיממער פון דעם גייסטיגען בע־וואוסטזיין וואס איז צוגעגרייט און אוס־געשטאטעט. דיזער יום טוב פיירט דער אונקאנג פון די גערעכטען פון דער שקלא־פערי פון פאלשע בעגריפען און דער אריינ־קומונג אין דער פריהיים פון גייסטיגע פערשטאנד. אין איהר מיטהיילונג צו דער מומער קירך אין דעם יאהר 1900 שרייבט מרס. עדדי אזוי (ז. 15) „דער פסחידינער יום טוב אלס בעטראכט אויף א גייסטיגען זין בעדויט א וואונדערבארע רייזע אונטער א טרעריבדיגען ים פון תשובה—וועלכעם ערפאהרונג מעהר פון אלע׳מענשליכע מיט־טאכונגען איז די גענליכסטע; און נאך די־זער איבערהיפונג (פסח) קומט גליק, צופרי־דען גוטע מעשים."

The End of the Drama

The things that must pass
Are only symbols;
Here shall all failure
Grow to achievement,
Here, the Untellable
Work all fulfilment,
The Woman in woman
Lead forward for ever.

—Goethe's "Faust." Translated in "Goethe and Faust" by F. MELIAN STOWELL and G. LOWES DICKINSON.

Fruitage

I marvel at you, dry bulb seed
As I hold you in my hand,
Just holy nights of peace you need
(Then in my garden sleep)
Till comes the still command;—

"Awake!" Lo, tender leaves appear,
"Bud forth!" Lo, delicate white
Of Easter flower is here! is here!
Fair lily do I see,
Or some sweet form of light.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

I Have My Books

Out of sea-wind cloud fell down here.
Fog to blind and make a path queer.

"Stop," said feet, "and let the fog go."
"Nay," said courage, "to give the day so."

Words said, "Listen for the fog-bell;
Follow certainly, and walk well."

"Lead," I said, "pursue, and come by
Line of hedge, and my own gate's eye.

"When I latch again my door-lock
Let fog beat with its soft gray-knock;

"Fog on fell still queerly bind it;
I have my books I shall not mind it."

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

Spring Gold

Why, yes, they are weeds, but can you not see
The gold they are minting for you and for me?
I know they are weeds, but what of the glory
They spread on the earth when the winter's cold story
Is told, and they answer the call of the sun,
And shout yellow beauty in cloth of gold spun
Into blossoms that jewel the way as we pass?
Golden hearted, they smile, lowly born in the grass.
Of course, they are weeds, these free-blooming things,
But, O how they gladden the sweet, early springs,
And so I forgive these usurpers their hold,
And take in full payment their brave yellow gold.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Repentance Precedes Gratitude

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AFTER many years spent in slavery, the children of Israel gained the consent of the Pharaoh to leave Egypt. They hoped to find freedom in Canaan, the land of their fathers. While standing fully equipped for a long journey, they hastily and in accordance with God's commands ate a meal consisting of a lamb "roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs." God directed that when future generations should inquire with reference to the meaning of "this service," they should be informed that "it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and delivered our houses."

The celebration of the feast of unleavened bread, which included the sacrifice of the paschal lamb, was "an holy convocation." Its ceremonies, continuing for a period of seven days, symbolized the renewal of the promise of implicit obedience to God's commands. It was a loving offering to Him of the whole heart, symbolizing the purifying and cleansing of self.

The generally accepted false beliefs that the origin and ultimate of man are other than spiritual; that there is material power, intelligence, or life apart from God, good; that joy and pleasure are in or of matter; and that happiness is dependent upon material conditions,—these material beliefs inevitably bring burdens and bondage which may be even more binding and irksome than those borne by the children of Israel in Egypt. All men desire to be relieved of false burdens, to be freed from the ills, discords, and inharmonies which beset mortal existence; and while the land of freedom lies very near at hand, there is work to be done and a mental journey to be taken before complete freedom may be experienced.

One need not wait, however, until he has realized perfect harmony before being grateful for the degree of good which he is able to gain step by step on the journey from sense to Soul. When their servitude to the Egyptians was at an end, the children of Israel traveled many miles through the wilderness before reaching the promised land; but while yet in Egypt, standing equipped and ready to go, they partook of a feast of thanksgiving. Most mortals today have, necessarily, to take the wilderness route of preparation before they are ready for freedom and harmony; but the humble, honest, unselfish one is grateful when he is ready to leave the false beliefs which are binding him. The first step on the journey from bondage to spiritual freedom is taken when that which is false, unworthy, impure, has been uncovered in thought to the extent that one turns away from the error. When one is truly repentant of the error, and relinquishes the false trusts which have been binding him, he is ready to take the next steps of reformation and purification.

True repentance includes the gratitude which in turn is resolved into a desire to be more loving, more faithful, more persistent in learning of the things of good,—more Godlike. True gratitude includes the repentance which is a turning away from error or wrongdoing. Repentance is followed by the cleansing of thought and life, the purifying of desires and motives, which accompany the feast of gratitude. Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 94), "I never knew a person who knowingly indulged evil, to be grateful." And she adds, "He must first see himself and the hallucination of sin; then he must repent, and love good in order to understand God."

When the gentle influence of Christian Science is permitted to enter and take possession of thought, then healing or freedom from the bondage of sin, sickness, or other discordant conditions results. When health and harmony have been restored, and sins have been forgiven through the destruction of belief in them,—the true method of forgiveness of sins in Christian Science; when false beliefs about God and man which inevitably bind and hinder progress, are daily being replaced with the truth as taught in Christian Science; when the understanding of God as He really is, and of the freedom and bliss of His children, is increasingly gained, gladness wells up in the heart and joy becomes spontaneous. Then a feast of thanksgiving and praise to God is celebrated.

This is not a material feast. It does not occur at stated periods or in special places. Rather is it a continuous and joyous occasion, celebrated whenever the sacrifice of self has been made, through entering the "large upper room" of spiritualized consciousness, "furnished and prepared." This feast celebrates the passing of thought from the bondage of false beliefs into the freedom of spiritual understanding. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 15), "The Passover, spiritually discerned, is a wonderful passage over a tear-filled sea of repentance—which of all human experience is the most divine; and after this Passover cometh victory, faith, and good works."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

The Orchard's Breath

Look through the vista before you, over the fields and up the hillside, where the tree tops meet the sky; there are the blooming apple orchards, foam-white, or rosy as Aurora's finger-tips.

Follow the grass-grown road that lies between the garden and the farm. The orchard breath floats on before, goes with you, pervading everything. . . . Under the fence the half-closed anemones nod and cluster; they are the wind flowers, for they bloom in a windy season. Jack-in-the-pulpit comes next; those growing in the shade are pale and slender, but in sunny spots they are vigorous and of a deep brown-purple, contrasting with the Solomon's seals, one hung with green bells, and the other, the false Solomon's seal, with a feathery terminal.

A gleam of white from the bank shows the white dogwood in its perfection, and mingling with it is the pinxter flower, clad in flawless rose. . . . Iris and arums are thrusting up their blades, near the heart-shaped pickerel weed and shining arrowhead. In compact bunches, rank and lusty, are the ferns that love wet ground, the various Osmundas, with their fronds of rusty spores. . . . Cattle saunter homeward from the pasture, and the orchard fragrance comes retrospectively, like a refrain that lingers in the memory. — MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT, in "The Friendship of Nature."

Pointing South

"And now," he was softly saying, "I take to the road again, holding on southwestwards for many a long and dusty day; till at last I reach the little grey sea town I know so well, that clings along one steep side of the harbour. There through dark doorways you look down flights of stone steps, overhung by great pink tufts of valerian and ending in a patch of sparkling blue water. The little boats that lie tethered to the rings and stanchions of the old sea-wall are gaily painted as those I clambered in and out of in my childhood, the salmon leap on the flood tide, schools of mackerel flash and play past quaysides and foreshores, and by the windows the great vessels glide, night and day, up to their moorings or forth to the open sea. There, sooner or later, the ships of all seafaring nations arrive; and there at its destined hour, the ship of my choice will let go its anchor. I shall take my time, and shall tarry and bide, till at last the right one lies waiting for me, warped out into midstream, loaded low, her bowsprit pointing down harbor. I shall slip on board, by boat or along hawser; and then one morning I shall wake to the song and tramp of the sailors, the clink of the capstan, and the rattle of the anchor-chain coming merrily in. We shall break out the jib and the foresail, the white houses on the harbor side will glide slowly past as she gathers steering-way, and the voyage will have begun! As she forges towards the headland she will clothe herself with canvas; and then once outside, the sounding slap of great green seas as she heels to the wind, pointing South!" . . .

The Mole appeared at the door. "Why, where are you off to, Ratty?" asked the Mole in great surprise, grasping him by the arm.

"Going South, with the rest of them," murmured the Rat in dreamy monotone, never looking at him. "Seawards first, and then on shipboard, and so to the shores that are calling me!"—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "Wind in the Willows."

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By

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RANKING TEN CUEISTS NAMED

Schaefer, Greenleaf and Layton Are Heading Billiard Lists

CHICAGO—Jacob Schaefer is placed first in 18.2 balkline, John M. Layton in three-cushions and E. Ralph Greenleaf in pocket-billiards, according to the rating list just released by the ranking committee of the National Billiard Association of America. These selections should occasion no surprise as the records clearly bear out such rankings. In three-cushions the unexpected is found, for three balkline players are placed among the first 10. William F. Hoppe is placed at No. 2, Welker Cochrane at No. 6 and Schaefer at No. 8.

In balkline Hoppe has been dropped to No. 5 and barely managed to escape seventh position. Hoppe has failed to compete in either of the last world's three-cushion or pocket-billiard tournaments, but the ranking committee rated him on past performances and believes that no list would be complete unless Hoppe was assigned a position.

In pocket billiards Frank I. Taberski was placed second over Erwin Rudolph, despite the fact that Rudolph was second and Taberski third in the last world's title tournament. Taberski's consistency and his ability to adapt himself to all kinds of playing conditions were the determining factors.

"After a careful comparison of tournament figures and past performances," said C. A. Storer, director of tournaments and spokesman for the ranking committee, "these selections have been made." Schaefer and Cochran were honored with places in three-cushions although they never have taken part in a world's tournament. Their performances in exhibition matches and their admitted thorough knowledge of angles prompted the committee to rank them. It was not difficult to rank the balkline and pocket billiardists, for available figures facilitated this work."

The moving of David McAndless of Chicago, former United States amateur and ex-national professional junior 18.2 champion, into the first 10 was a fair recognition of the progress made by this cueist. Recently he defeated Schaefer twice in one day in exhibition games. France, with three selections, is second to the United States, which has four. The Americans took the lead when McAndless was rated above Kamekichi Suzuki of Japan. The selections in the three divisions:

18.2 BALKLINE

1. Jacob Schaefer, San Francisco.
2. Welker Cochran, New York.
3. Edouard Horemans, Belgium.
4. Eric Hagenlacher, Germany.
5. William F. Hoppe, New York.
6. Roger Conti, France.
7. Kinrey Matsuyama, Japan.
8. Felix Grange, France.
9. Edmond Derbier, France.
10. David McAndless, Chicago.

THREE-CUSHIONS

1. John M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo.
2. William F. Hoppe, New York.
3. Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia.
4. Allen K. Hall, Chicago.
5. A. H. Kleckhefer, Chicago.
6. Welker Cochran, New York.
7. G. L. Copulos, Detroit.
8. Jacob Schaefer, San Francisco.
9. T. S. Denton, Kansas City.
10. Earl Lookabaugh, Chicago.

POCKET BILLIARDS

1. E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York.
2. Frank I. Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y.
3. Erwin Rudolph, Chicago.
4. Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn.
5. Pasquale Natalie, Detroit.
6. Charles Seaback, Lawrence, Mass.
7. Arthur Woods, Pawtucket, R. I.
8. Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia.
9. Marcel Camp, Detroit.
10. Spencer Livsey, Los Angeles.

Optimists Win Open Polo Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most successful season of indoor polo ever held was brought to its conclusion on Saturday evening, when the final round of the United States open championship was played on the tanbark arena of Squadron A Armory. This resulted as expected in an overwhelming victory for the Optimist team, composed of Michael Phipps, Frederick W. C. Guest and Lieut. McDowell Jones, over the winners for the last two years, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club trio, Carl Pflug, Gerard S. Smith and Warren A. Sackman, by the largest score ever obtained in indoor polo, 19 to 6½.

Optimists had previously won the Class A championship, on Wednesday, from the Yale University team, and this double victory duplicated the feat of the losers, which had scored victories in both classes three years ago.

As expected, it was Guest, the only 10-goal man in indoor polo, who was chiefly responsible for the victory of his team. Well mounted and riding brilliantly, he made eight goals himself, and his passing shots from midfield, to his associates, accounted for most of their scores, with Phipps also playing his best polo, and shooting with great accuracy for the seven goals he made.

The game was practically settled in the first period, when Guest and his associates led at 6 to 0, and only half a goal came near the end to the opposition. Only for a brief period in the third chukker, when the Brooklyn team managed to outrun and shoot more accurately than the Optimists, and scored five goals to four for Optimists, did the game appear closely contested. Then to settle the issue, the final chukker gave the leaders six goals, without one for the former title holders. The summary:

OPTIMIST	BROOKLYN R. & D. C.
No. 1—Michael Phipps	Carl Pflug
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	Gerard S. Smith
Back—Lieut. McDowell Jones	W. A. Sackman

Score—Optimist Club 19, Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club 6½. Goals—Guest 8, Phipps 7, Jones 4, for Optimists; Pflug 3, Smith 2, Sackman 2, for Brooklyn. Fouls—Sackman, against Brooklyn. Referee—Archer W. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

RECORDS FALL IN SOUTHERN RELAYS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A sophomore, Charles M. Farmer, of University of North Carolina, set a new mark of 9.8s, for the 100-yard dash in the eighth annual Southern Relays here Saturday. The former mark of 10s. was held jointly by four men. Five other meet records were broken.

The Carolina relay teams broke three meet records and E. B. Hamm '30, of Georgia School of Technology leaped to a new record in the running broad jump. William S. Sanford of Georgia, established a new running high jump record.

The Tarheel team has to thank Farmer for its record-breaking victory in the half-mile relay for Conference teams. The Carolina baton-carrier was in second position as the men reached the last lap, but Farmer rapidly closed the gap and jumped into the lead. The quartet negotiated the distance in 1m. 29.6s., besting the old mark of 1m. 32.1s. held by University of Florida.

North Carolina runners also established new marks in the mile relay for Conference teams and the two-mile relay for freshmen. They rounded off the mile in 3m. 24.7s., as compared to the old Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College mark of 3m. 25.2s.

The first-year runners completed the two-mile event in 8m. 22s., clipping 18.4s. from Alabama Polytechnic Institute's old mark of 8m. 40.4s.

Outdistancing his nearest rival by more than two feet. Hamm broad jumped 24ft. 9½in. to better his previous relay meet mark of 24ft. 2¼in.

Sanford cleared the bar in the high jump at 6ft. ¾in., to beat the 6ft. ½in. mark set last year by Eubanks, of Oglethorpe.

Yale and Penn Win League Ball Games

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASEBALL LEAGUE

	W	L	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Pennsylvania	1	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	0	1	.000
Cornell	0	1	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—When Dartmouth's relief pitcher forced in a Yale runner from third, the Elis captured their first Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game of the season, 4 to 3, and the first league game played here since 1886. N. E. Jennison '30, pitcher for Yale, might have had a shutout had his support been better, for he held the Green batters to four hits.

Yale took a two-run lead by scoring in the second and third innings, only to have Dartmouth go to the front with one in the sixth and two in the eighth. The Elis staged a rally in their half of the eighth, and scored the tying run and the winning run when L. E. Myllykangas '31, replacing G. E. Hollstrom '30, forced in the score by walking J. J. Quinn '31 with the bases filled. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	x	4	9	5
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	4	4

Batteries—Jennison, MacDonald and Aldrich for Yale; Hollstrom, Myllykangas and McDonough for Dartmouth. Winning pitcher—Jennison. Losing pitcher—Myllykangas. Umpires—Kelleher and Skelly. Time—2h. 14m.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Except for one poor inning W. T. Masters '31, University of Pennsylvania pitcher, would have scored a shutout against Cornell in their Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League opening here Saturday, Penn winning, 7 to 4. Masters allowed only seven hits, walked no one and pitched himself out of two serious situations.

A. H. La France '30, Cornell first baseman, provided the feature hit of the game when he knocked the ball out to the gymnasium with three men on base in the third inning to score all four of the loser's runs. Penn's big inning was in the fourth when a base on balls, two doubles, a sacrifice and a wild pitch brought in three runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	x	7	11	4
Cornell	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0

Batteries—Masters and Ganiglia for Pennsylvania; Boles, Stevens and Heye for Cornell. Losing pitcher—Boles. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—1h. 53m.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BEATS WEST POINT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Thoroughly outplaying the United States Military Academy lacrosse team, the Oxford-Cambridge contingent easily won in its contest here Saturday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 6 to 1. The cadets were excelled by the visitors in every stage of play.

The West Point players first engaged in a preliminary game with Hobart College, which they won rather easily by a score of 8 to 2, and then faced the British twelve with the same starting lineup. At the end of the first half the Britons were leading, 4 to 1. The score:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE	WEST POINT
G. Ainsworth, 1st a	1st d, Kenny
Farinholt, 2nd a	2nd d, Gibner, Quinn
Williams, 3rd a	3rd d, Lehrfeld, Pettinger
Fielden, c	c, Warren, Elliott
R. Ainsworth, 3rd d	3rd a, King, Douglas
Cartwright, 2nd d	2nd a, Clark, Dempsey
Cunningham, 1st d	1st a, O'Keefe
MacIntyre, cp	oh, McBride, Cave
Grauer, p	h, Brady
Astle, ch	p, Zimmerman, Simonsen
Rains, Gibbons, oh	cp, Richardson
Ricketts, g	g, Sisson

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 6, U. S. Military Academy 1. Goals—Astle 3, Farinholt 2, Fielden for Oxford-Cambridge—Brady for West Point. Officials—Roy Taylor, Carlton Collins and B. Lydecker. Time—Thirty minute halves.

TEXAS LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Beaumont	4	1	.800
Dallas	3	2	.600
Wichita Falls	3	2	.600
Shreveport	3	2	.600
San Antonio	2	3	.400
Waco	2	3	.400
Houston	2	3	.400
Ft. Worth	1	4	.200

RESULTS SATURDAY

Fort Worth 9, Wichita Falls 4.
Shreveport 5, Dallas 1.
Waco 15, San Antonio 5.
Houston 4, Beaumont 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Beaumont 7, Houston 4.
Shreveport 4, Dallas 3.
Witchita Falls 4, Fort Worth 0.
San Antonio 10, Waco 3.

KOJAC BREAKS A RECORD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—George H. Kojac, captain of the Rutgers University swimming team, and representing the N. Y. A. C., made a new world record for the 400-meter backstroke swim at the water carnival held in the 75-foot pool of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., Saturday, when he covered the distance in 5m. 34 1-5s.

WEST WINS FLORIDA TOURNEY

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—James T. West of Miami annexed his fifth title of the 1929-30 season Saturday when he came from behind to defeat Lawrence Sherrill of Tampa for the sixteenth annual state amateur golf tournament. West scored a 2 and 1 victory in a scheduled 36-hole match that ended at the thirty-fifth hole of the Miami Country Club course.

WEDNESDAY HAS EIGHT MATCHES

Appears to Be Set to Win First Division Football Race Honors

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Ag.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	21	6	7	84	44	48
Derby County	19	8	10	77	66	46
Manchester City	18	8	11	82	68	44
Aston Villa	19	4	14	81	73	42
Leeds United	18	5	14	71	54	41
Huddersfield Town	17	7	13	58	61	41
Blackburn Rovers	17	6	15	93	89	40
Liverpool	16	8	14	62	69	40
Leicester City	16	7	15	76	79	39
West Ham United	16	5	17	77	73	37
Bolton Wanderers	14	9	15	66	62	37
The Arsenal	14	8	15	67	52	36
Birmingham	14	8	14	61	55	36
Portsmouth Town	14	8	15	63	58	36
Sunderland	14	7	14	60	68	35
Burnley	13	8	18	72	89	34
Middlesbrough	14	5	19	73	77	33
Sheffield United	14	5	19	81	88	33
Manchester United	14	5	17	57	73	33
Newcastle United	12	6	19	64	87	30
Grimsby Town	11	7	19	66	86	29
Everton	8	10	19	65	85	26

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	21	9	7	85	41	51
Blackpool	24	3	10	90	63	51
Chelsea	19	11	7	68	41	49
Bradford	17	9	11	75	61	43
Southampton	16	9	12	68	61	41
Bury	18	4	14	71	60	40
Cardiff City	16	8	13	54	50	40
Nottingham Forest	13	13	11	51	59	39
Stoke City	15	8	15	70	64	38
W. Bromwich Albion	16	5	16	84	68	37
Charlton Athletic	13	11	13	54	52	37
Tottenham Hotspurs	14	9	14	53	52	37
Wolverhampton Wdrs.	14	8	15	66	69	36
Reading	11	11	16	48	60	33
Notts County	9	14	15	52	61	32
Swansea Town	11	9	18	50	60	31
Bradford City	10	11	16	55	71	31
Millwall Athletic	8	15	14	50	65	31
Barnsley	11	8	18	48	65	30
Preston North End	10	10	17	52	73	30
Hull City	12	6	17	44	66	30
Bristol City	10	7	19	49	75	27

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Stockport	25	7	5	96	39	57
Port Vale Athletic	25	6	5	86	33	56
Chesterfield	20	5	12	68	48	45
Darlington	19	5	14	97	69	43
Crewe Alexandra	17	7	12	70	58	41
York City	13	15	9	67	56	41
Lincoln City	13	14	10	66	53	40
Tranmere Rovers	16	8	13	80	69	40
Hartlepools United	15	10	12	68	60	40
South Shields	15	8	14	64	66	38
Doncaster	14	9	14	60	60	37
New Brighton	15	7	16	62	69	37
Rochdale	15	6	15	74	81	36
Accrington Stanley	14	7	16	79	72	35
Southport	11	12	14	69	69	34
Carlisle United	13	7	17	79	93	33
Nelson	13	7	18	49	69	33
Wrexham	10	8	19	53	75	28
Wigan Borough	11	6	21	54	81	28
Rotherham United	10	7	20	64	103	27
Halifax Town	9	8	22	40	73	26
Barrow	10	3	25	39	95	23

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Plymouth Argyle	25	8	3	85	31	58
Brentford	25	5	7	86	37	55
Brighton and Hove A.	20	7	10	80	50	47
Northampton	20	6	11	68	45	46
Queen's Park Rangers	17	7	13	61	43	41
Southend United	15	12	9	65	43	42
Norwich City	16	10	10	81	63	42
Fulham Town	16	9	12	76	75	41
Coventry City	17	6	12	76	63	40
Bournemouth & H. A.	14	12	11	64	54	40
Crystal Palace	15	10	12	69	65	40
Luton Town	14	10	13	59	63	38
Clapton Orient	11	12	14	49	55	34
Swindon Town	11	11	15	63	73	33
Exeter City	11	10	16	57	59	32
Walsall	12	6	18	64	68	30
Newport County	10	10	17	66	74	30
Watford	11	8	17	67	67	30
Torquay United	8	9	20	55	87	25
Bristol Rovers	9	6	21	59	86	24
Gillingham	8	6	23	41	79	22
Merthyr Town	3	8	25	45	120	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	26	4	3	85	25	56
Aberdeen	22	7	8	82	61	51
Motherwell	22	5	8	88	47	49
Celtic	20	5	10	81	44	45
St. Mirren	18	5	12	71	53	41
Kilmarnock	15	9	12	77	67	39
Ayr United	16	6	15	69	88	38
Partick Thistle	14	9	11	64	52	37
Hamilton Academicals	14	7	14	76	74	35
Hearts of Midlothian	13	9	15	68	69	35
Falkirk	9	13	13	55	60	35
Clyde	12	11	14	62	69	35
Queen's Park	95	4	17	67	68	34
Dundee	13	6	16	48	54	32
Airdrieonians	14	4	18	57	66	32
Hibernian	10	7	17	43	59	28
Cowdenbeath	10	7	18	54	69	27
Greenock Morton	9	7	19	66	89	25
Dundee United	7	7	23	54	107	21
St. Johnstone	6	7	23	44	90	19

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sheffield Wednesday, which on Saturday gained its one-thousandth point in 27 seasons of first division football, had to obtain nine points in the remaining eight matches in this campaign to make sure of winning the championship of the English Association Football League for the second successive year. That is, assuming that Derby County, defeated Saturday, wins outright all of its outstanding five fixtures, a contingency scarcely expected by students of form.

With the championship result, therefore, looking rather like a foregone conclusion, interest focuses on the doings of clubs fighting hard to avoid the penalty of relegation inflicted annually upon occupants of the last two places in the standing. Some sides—The Arsenal, Portsmouthtown and Sunderland, for example—have wriggled determinedly in recent weeks into comparative safety, and now it appears that the most likely pair to fall are Grimsby Town, promoted from the lower section only last season, and Everton, one of the richest and most famous soccer clubs in the world. The Evertonians have been going from bad to worse and on Saturday had the sad disappointment of being soundly beaten 4 goals to 2 by one of its own companions in misfortune, Grimsby Town.

Other teams which may find that dropping a point or two in the next three weeks may drop them into second division are Newcastle, Sheffield, Middlesbrough and Manchester, all of which sustained defeats Saturday, Sheffield collapsing before the cup finalist, The Arsenal, by the extraordinary score of 8 goals to 1.

In Division 2, Chelsea, after reviving London's hopes by drawing level on points with the leader, Oldham and the runnerup Blackpool, fell back again as the result of an unexpected defeat by Swansea, a side struggling to avoid relegation in company with, among others, Preston North End, fallen giant of former days.

The outstanding occurrence in the third division where there is a dramatic struggle for the lead was the appearance of Stockport at the top of the northern section following a victory gained over Hartlepools, while the former leader, Port Vale Athletic, could only draw with Chesterfield, third on the list.

In the southern section Plymouth Argyle, which retained an unbeaten record this season much longer than any other league side, is finishing the race in the same impressive style it began and has a useful lead of three points over Brentford with one game in hand. Argyle, in the past, has frequently come near heading the final standing in its particular section, but has never quite done it, although on three of six occasions it has been runnerup; it was only one point behind the winner, and once had the same number of points, but an inferior goal average.

In Scotland the famous Glasgow Rangers have definitely won the league championship and they still have every prospect of bringing off a great national "double event," since Saturday's final for the Scottish Cup between themselves and Partick Thistle ended in a draw without either side scoring, and it will be replayed. The Rangers were more aggressive in the game, remarkable for its strenuousness rather than brilliant skill, but Partick's defense had no flaws.

Ilford Wins F. A. Cup Final, 5 to 1

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The amateur soccer championship of England, symbolized by the Football Association challenge cup, was won Saturday for the second year in succession by Ilford, which, in the final at West Ham, defeated the Bournemouth Gas Works team 5 goals to 1 before a crowd of 20,000 spectators. By virtue of its excellent record in amateur football, Ilford is exempted in the preliminary rounds of the cup competition, but the gas men had the task of working right through the qualifying rounds and rounds of the competition proper to the final.

The score would appear to indicate that the losers were outclassed, but the fact is they put up splendid resistance and a very formidable opposition and in flashes revealed excellent football. Ilford owed its success mainly to the tenacity of the halfbacks, who supported the forwards cleverly without sacrificing soundness in their defe..se.

While this battle was going on for the amateur counterpart of the world famous Football Association Cup for which The Arsenal and Huddersfield do battle at Wembley Stadium April 26 a civil service team was busy defeating Cambridge Town 2 goals to 0 in a final cup competition promoted by the Amateur Football Association, a body formed to safeguard the interests of amateur players when for some years there was disharmony within the Football Association itself. The summary:

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION AMATEUR CUP FINAL

ILFORD	BOURNEMOUTH GAS
Peploe, lw	rw, Smith
Drane, il	ir, Petty
Dellow, c	c, Lovell
Welch, ir	il, Cornibeer
Potter, rw	lw, Tapper
Webb, lhb	rhb, Turner
Craymer, chb	chb, Phillips
Sheppard, rhb	lhb, Gillingham
Winterburn, lb	rb, Saunders
Triesman, rb	lb, Cobb
Watson, g	g, Joyce

Score—Ilford 5, Bournemouth Gas Works 1. Scorers—Peploe 2, Dellow, Welch, Potter for Ilford; Petty for Bournemouth Gas Works. Time—Two 45m. periods.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Columbia 2, Harvard 1.
Yale 4, Dartmouth 3.
Pennsylvania 7, Cornell 4.
Princeton 7, Williams 4.
Boston 6, Brown 5.
Tufts 10, Lowell T. S. 1.
Providence 11, Northeastern 2.
West Point 2, Conn. Aggies 1.
Annapolis 5, Fordham 2.
Springfield 11, C. C. N. Y. 1.
New York 4, Manhattan 0.
Cincinnati 8, Michigan 7.
Michigan State 12, Chicago 4.
Temple 8, Villanova 2.
Washington Col. 9, Hagerstown 5.
Drexel 6, St. Joseph's 5.
Swarthmore 9, Penn A. C. 5.
Lafayette 10, East Stroudsburg 3.
Illinois 9, Miss. A. and M. 9.
South Carolina 5, Georgia Tech 4.
Upsala 18, Webb Institute 1.
Iowa 14, Missouri 0.
Illinois Col. 11, Blackburn 0.
F. and M. 8, Delaware 7.
North Carolina 8, Virginia 5.
Ohio 8, West Virginia 6.
Rutgers 9, Lehigh 7.
Oklahoma 4, Kansas State 1.
Haverford 15, Moravian 5.
Penn State 23, St. Francis 12.
Dickinson 6, Albright 4.
N. C. State 6, Duke 5.
Wisconsin 9, Vanderbilt 5.
Pratt 21, Cathedral 7.
Notre Dame 5, St. Joe 2.
Western State 12, Hope 1.
Wheaton 8, Illinois Wesleyan 6.
Tulsa 9, Oklahoma Aggies 6.
Western Teachers 20, Augustana 4.

HEDERMAN APPOINTED COACH

WEBSTER, Mass. (AP)—Lieut. T. Henry Hederman, former Bartlett high all-around athlete, has been temporarily appointed coach of baseball at the United States Naval Academy for the coming year. He is the son of former Postmaster Frank Hederman of Webster and a graduate of the Bartlett high school and Annapolis. Hederman is a former baseball player at Annapolis and made a name for himself on the diamond. The Academy has done away with professional coaches.

COLLEGE MATCH IN ENGLAND

NEW YORK (AP)—The next biennial tennis match between the combined teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge has been set for July, 1931, at Eastbourne, Eng. The Britons now hold the Prentice Trophy by virtue of their victory at Newport last year. It was their third victory while Yale and Harvard have won four times. In addition to the international college match, the Americans probably will engage in a series of team matches with English clubs.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Harvard 93, William & Mary 3.
Virginia 70, Virginia P. I. 56.
Lehigh 83, Dickinson 43.
Swarthmore 79 1-3, Delaware 32 1-3, Drexel 14 1-3.
Virginia M. I. 67, N. C. State 59.
So. California 84 1-12, Stanford 46 11-12.
Butler 79½, Earlham 46½.
Colorado 113, Denver 32, Wyoming 28.
Olympic Club 76, California 55.
Texas 102 2-3, So. Methodist 54 1-3, Baylor 41.
Texas Aggies 79, Rice 38.

E. H. LANE WINS TITLE

Everett H. Lane of the Boston Athletic Association won the New England duelling swords championship title at the B. A. A., Saturday, from a field of 14 entries, including his brother, Edward L. Lane, who held the title last year. James P. Jarker Jr. was second and the former champion third. Kennedy Ludlam of the New York Fencers Club won the saber championship.

ROMANS TAKES GOLF TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Playing sub-par golf that left seven birdies and an eagle on his card, Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J., linksman and one-time Princeton University star, bested C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., former Canadian champion, 3 and 1, Sunday, in the final match of the North and South amateur golf tournament.

MILLER TO COACH ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The United State Naval Academy Athletic Association has signed Edgar Miller, Notre Dame University tackle for 1924 and 1925, to act as line coach of the Annapolis football team next season. Miller is now assisting Coach W. A. Ingram with the Spring practice.

UNION ELECTS TWO

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Harold Livingston '31 of Brooklyn has been elected captain of the Union College varsity basketball team by the lettermen. The hockey lettermen have also elected Arnold W. Kahn '31 of New York City as captain for next year.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Rutgers 6, Lehigh 3.
Vanderbilt 18, Kentucky 0.
Pennsylvania 4½, Lafayette 1½.
Swarthmore 6, Newark 0.

NEBRASKA HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Appears to Have Every Chance to Win in Conference Baseball Again

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—With a squad of 75 out for baseball at the opening of the season, and only two letter men missing from the team that won the 1929 Conference championship, Coach J. R. Rhodes believes that the University of Nebraska has a fair chance to carry off the honors again this year. Coach Rhodes, who was a good ball player himself when in college, and who also played in the Western League, carried the Scarlet and Cream to the top in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference last season, the first time Nebraska had won championship honors.

It was the pitching staff of the Nebraska team that carried it through last season and with H. A. Armatis '31, W. C. Sloan '31, and Theodore Pickett '30, of the staff of last season back again, Coach Rhodes said he could see little reason why the team should not repeat. Three better pitchers can hardly be found on a college team, he said. Pickett leads the trio and led the valley last season. He lost only one game and that an 11-inning contest. In addition to these three pitchers Rhodes has C. H. Bittner '30, of last year's team, not a letter man, and R. L. Fairchild '31, a new man.

Rhodes's Problem Is Offense

The problem before Coach Rhodes, he said, is the same as last year, to develop a better offensive. The team is good on the defense and its pitching splendid, but the hitting last year, with a few exceptions, was not what it ought to be. Coach Rhodes said he would try to fill the various positions, as much as possible, with men who can hit. But here he has a problem as he does not want to sacrifice his defensive playing.

Behind the bat Coach Rhodes has a number of men who are promising candidates and it may be that Ralph Conners '32, a sophomore, will get the call. M. M. Williams '30, R. E. Snygg '31 and H. H. Halbeisen '30, all letter men, who were with the team last year, are other good prospects for this season. C. W. Hoffman '32, a sophomore, has a chance of getting the position. Another candidate who will have to be reckoned with is John Yordy '32 of Lincoln.

There is no dearth of candidates for Coach Rhodes to select from and it appears that he will be able to gather more hitting strength for his team this year than he had last and have a pitching staff the equal of last year. He has several candidates for every position. Two of the best players last season are lost to the team in L. L. Betts '31, second baseman, and M. A. Keyes '29, at third. However, Coach Rhodes has some splendid candidates for both positions.

Many Good Basemen

Glenn Ulstrom '30, a letter man, is the outstanding candidate for first base, with W. W. Frankfurt '32, a sophomore, pressing him closely for a bid for a permanent place. Ulstrom has an edge as he hit .361 last season. For second and third Coach Rhodes is undecided, but in practice games has been using M. L. Simons '31 and G. S. Davey '31 on second base, but indicated that J. E. Maser '31, letter man, may get this position, or he may take third. If Connors is not used behind the bat, he will be a strong candidate for second, and W. S. Rosenberg '30 has a chance to make the position. Davey is a good hitter and may win out on that account.

In case some other player makes second, Maser may be shifted to third base, but he has plenty of competition for the position in C. E. Davidson '32, or Simons, or Russell Rauch '32, a sophomore candidate. At shortstop H. L. Williams '30, a letter man, or Rosenberg or Simons may get the call. It looks like Williams will get it.

The are several candidates for each outfield position. H. E. Grace '30, W. A. Witte '30 and J. H. Row '31 letter men, held down these positions last year. Witte, in a pinch, can also be used as a pitcher, and will get a position, as he hit .415 for the team last year. E. J. Kotab '31, H. N. Dempsey '32 and L. O. Patton '30 are other candidates, the latter being an experienced ball player, who was with the university team several years ago.

This will be the last year for Rhodes as baseball and freshman football coach at Nebraska as he has signed up to coach football and baseball and have charge of athletics at the University of Wyoming. W. H. Browne, former Lincoln High School coach, will take the place of Coach Rhodes as freshman football and varsity baseball coach after this season. The 1930 schedule:

April 22-23—University of Missouri at Lincoln; 25-26—University of Oklahoma at Norman.

May 2-3—University of Iowa at Lincoln; 5-6—University of Kansas at Lawrence; 9-10—Iowa State College at Ames; 13-14—University of Missouri at Lincoln; 23-24—Kansas State Agricultural College at Lincoln (to be changed); 30-31—Iowa State at Lincoln.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	5	1	.833
Oakland	4	3	.571
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Sacramento	3	3	.500
Missions	3	3	.500
Hollywood	3	4	.429
Seattle	3	4	.429
Portland	1	5	.167

RESULTS SATURDAY

Portland 6, Los Angeles 4.
Oakland 8, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 2, Missions 1.
Seattle 2, San Francisco 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Los Angeles 12, Portland 7.
Hollywood 10, Oakland 5.
Oakland 3, Holywood 2.
San Francisco 11, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 1.
Missions 1, Sacramento 0.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

St. Louis (A) 4, St. Louis (N) 0.
Cleveland (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 5.
New York (A) 8, Brooklyn (N) 5.
Chicago (A) 5, New York (N) 4.
Boston (N) 4, Boston (A) 1.
Pittsburgh (N) 5, New Orleans (SA) 1.
Kansas City (AA) 10, Chicago (N) 9.
Philadelphia (N) 7, Newark (IL) 7.
Washington (A) 7, Rochester (IL) 5.
Detroit (A) 9, Toronto (IL) 8.
Philadelphia (A) 1, Baltimore 0.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

New York A. C. 18, Yale 9.

Minor Changes in Basketball Rules

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Minor changes to quicken up the game were the chief amendments to the rules of basketball as the result of the three-day session of the International Joint Basketball Rules Committee, which ended Saturday at the University of Pennsylvania Club. Thus in foul shooting, after an attempt t shoot a floor goal has been in the making, if the floor goal succeeds, only one shot shall be allowed, and the ball will be still in play after the shot, while if the floor goal fails, the customary two shots shall be allowed, but the ball will still be in play after the second shot.

The principal change will reduce the size and weight of the official ball to a maximum of 31in. and 22oz. instead of 32 and 23, leaving the minimum at 30 and 20.

When a foul is to be shot, the time out will continue until the ball leaves the hand of the thrower, instead of when the referee turns the ball over to him. Two taps will be allowed all over the floor, and when a player fails to try for a jump his opponent is allowed the goal if it results, or has a free foul shot.

To remove some of the strain from younger players, it was provided that there shall not be more than three overtime periods in high school games and that there shall be a rest of five minutes after the first overtime, in which players may leave the court, in high and secondary games, in place of the previous

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Little Red House

By JESSIE DODD

Part I

ONCE quite a long while ago there was a little old Red House. It wasn't a bright red, like the barns you sometimes see, but a very dull red, like an old brick house.

It had not always been red. In fact, it didn't like being red. When Mr. Miller built it on Delaware Street, it was white and new and quite a bit smaller, and then it was a Glad Little House, for Mr. Miller loved it while he built it. He used the stoutest oak timbers that could be found in the forests round about. As each timber found its place in the solid framework, he said to himself, "Ah, you will be the best-built little house in the county. You will make a good home for Mother Miller and Baby Richard Miller and me for many years to come."

And Mrs. Miller loved the Little House too, while Mr. Miller was building it. She brought Baby Richard Miller to see it often, and while he played happily and the men worked busily, she sat on a pile of lumber and sewed patiently and peacefully on a motto. The motto said, "Home, Sweet Home." Mrs. Miller thought it would be beautiful when she had finished sewing all the bright colors into it.

When Little Red House Was White

So the Little House grew and grew, and the Motto grew and grew till at last they were finished. The Little House was painted shining white, and the Motto, all brightly colored, was framed and hung over the clock shelf in the sitting room, and the Little House began to know what a glad thing it is to be a "Home, Sweet Home."

Mr. Miller set a row of fine young elm trees along the street and laid a sidewalk of large flat stones. It was the finest sidewalk in the village, and the Glad Little House was quite proud of it.

From his front door, the Glad Little House could look between the young elm trees away through the next block to the west to Main Street. Such interesting things happened over on Main Street! Just before train time the long clattering bus rattled its way from the Congress Hotel to the railway station, while Charlie Gallop, the driver, shouted to his gray horses and saluted all the passers-by with his whip; and the Glad Little House called to him, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

After the train had puffed itself out of town again, the clattery bus rattled back to the hotel full of passengers, and the Glad Little House called to the passengers, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

And oh, how busy Main Street was on Saturdays, when the farmers came from miles around to do their marketing and chat with each other, and the Glad Little House called to all the farmers and their wives, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

From his south windows the Little Red House could look across to the big stone schoolhouse in the next block. He loved to watch the children trooping by in the morning and waited eagerly for them to come rollicking out at recess time. At night when they romped gayly homeward, the Little Red House beamed quietly at them, for the Little Red House loved children. And always he called to them, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

(But you must remember that the Little Red House was white in those days.)

From his back door he looked over to the far corner of the next block east, where he could see another little white house which seemed very friendly and had such beautiful blue smoke curling from its chimney up against the rosy morning sky. When the Little Red House called to the other little white house, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home,'" the other little white house answered with his blue smoke, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home,' too!"

From His North Windows

But from his north windows the Little Red House could only see a large square green house which seemed rather cold and cheerless. When the Little Red House called to him, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home,'" he never paid any attention, so the Little Red House didn't often look that way.

As Baby Richard Miller grew and grew, and the little elm trees grew and grew, the Little Red House kept growing too. First, Mr. Miller built on a new kitchen; then he added a new woodshed, and finally he built a new wing for a library. After that the Little Red House (which was still white) didn't grow any more. But Richard grew and grew till he was a great big man and became president of a bank. And the little elm trees grew and grew till they were the tallest and stateliest elms in the town, and their great roots pushed the large flat stones of the sidewalk up into humps and hollows.

By this time there were so many other houses built round about that the Little Red House could catch only a glimpse of Main Street; but he didn't mind so very much because Charlie Gallop always drove the clattery bus up Delaware Street now, and sometimes even the farmers drove by in their rattling lumber wagons. And still the Little Red House called to them, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

But the Little Red House couldn't see the schoolhouse either, though he could hear the children laughing and shouting at recess time, and when they went gayly by every night and morning he still called to them, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

And a very large brown house had long since cut off the view of the other little white house. But the Little Red House could see the friendly smoke curling against the rosy morning sky, so he was still glad, though his paint was not so white and fresh as it used to be.

After little Richard was grown to a great big man, there were no more children to play in the Little Red House, so he became very quiet and thoughtful. And Mrs. Richard Miller said that the Motto was frightfully old-fashioned, so she took it down from over the clock shelf in the sitting room and hid it in a dark little closet under the stairs. But the Little Red House still loved the Motto and he hugged it tight in the dark closet and told it not to worry, for he would take care of it.

Then one day Mr. Richard Miller said to his wife, "My dear, I think the old house needs a coat of paint." The Little Red House (which was still white) cocked up his ears and felt a proud quiver go through his timbers.

"I suppose it does," said Mrs. Richard Miller, "but I do wish we had a fine new brick house like the Jones's."

"Well, now, I have an idea," said Mr. Richard Miller. "We'll have the house painted a fine red-brick color!"

The little old white house shuddered at the thought.

"My! What a wind!" said Mrs. Richard Miller. "The old house shakes so, I wonder if it's worth repainting."

The little old white house tried hard not to tremble at the thought of not being painted at all. So Mr. Richard Miller laughed and said, "Oh, yes, it's quite a good house yet. Tomorrow I'll have Tom-the-Painter come up and give it several coats of paint, and in a few days you won't know it from a fine new brick house!"

After that the little old white house was not glad. He wanted to be a little white house for always, and he couldn't think of a single nice thing that would make him happy if he had to be a Little Red House.

The next day Tom-the-Painter came with his ladders and pails and began to mix his dull red paint. But though he whistled merrily while he worked, the more he painted the sadder the little old white house grew, till at last he was a Little Red House, and he looked very gloomy indeed, because he had forgotten that he was a "Home, Sweet Home."

Mrs. Richard Miller was unhappy, too, because she said that after all it wasn't like a brick house, but only a poor little old wooden house trying to look like a brick house.

So there seemed to be a very unhappy spot on Delaware Street. But that was before the Darling family moved into the big square green house on the northwest corner of the block.

(To Be Continued)

And When the Children Went Gayly by Every Night and Morning, He Still Called to Them, "I am a 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

How to Make a Daisy-Chain Napkin Ring

With a dozen linen buttons you can make such a pretty napkin ring.

You will need a piece of green ribbon long enough to go round a folded napkin, leaving sufficient to tie into a bow.

First of all you must decorate the linen buttons by painting on each a daisy-flower.

Outline the petals in black, and paint the tips of them a bright pink—the edge of the buttons may also be painted pink.

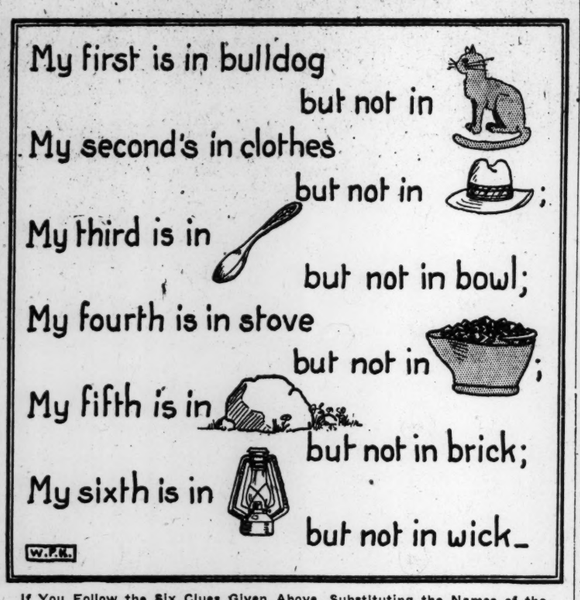
Place two buttons together, back to back, with the green ribbon sandwiched in between, leaving three or four inches from the end of the ribbon so as to have enough for tying later. Sew firmly through the center of the buttons with yellow wool or yellow silk.

Place the next two buttons in the same way, and nearly touching the first two, and so on with the remaining eight buttons. Then tie the ribbon in a bow, and you will have your daisy-ring.

You can, of course, decorate the buttons in any other way you like. It is a good idea to put initials on the center buttons, or a name, instead of a daisy-flower.

If you find the daisy petals too difficult to draw, you can just paint the buttons all over in plain colors.

Illustrated Charade



If You Follow the Six Clues Given Above, Substituting the Names of the Objects for the Pictures, You Will Find the Names of Two Large American Cities. You Must Take Two Letters From Each of the Words Offering a Clue.

What Betty Learned on a Rainy Day

"OH, MOTHER, it's raining again," cried Betty in dismay, and drew her face down into a scowl that was worse than the dark clouds outside.

"Well, daughter, you can stay in the house and keep nice and dry, and play with some of your games or make a new dress for your doll."

"But, Mother, I stayed inside all day yesterday because it rained, and I am so tired of those old silly toys I just can't look at them."

"What's that, Betty," exclaimed Aunt Cora, coming into the room just then. "Did I understand you to say you were tired of all your lovely playthings? Oh, Betty, how could you even dream of such a thing?"

"Well, I am. I want to play outdoors. I haven't any new toys and I don't want to see these again."

"How would you like to have me tell you about the playthings the little Indian children have?"

Now Aunt Cora was a teacher in an Indian school far away in Arizona. You could tell it was a long way just by looking at the map. They were miles away from a town, out on a reservation where they couldn't run down to the corner and get an ice cream cone on hot days when they got restless and didn't know what else to do. They couldn't go to a matinée at the moving picture house on Saturday afternoons, and every bit of their amusement they had to make up for themselves. Aunt Cora had gone out to that lonely place to teach little dark-skinned children to read and write, and to sew when they could find a piece of material so small that no one else had any use for it.

"Oh, yes, Aunt Cora, please tell me all the things they play with," pleaded Betty, for if there was one thing that she always liked it was to curl up in Aunt Cora's lap and listen to the many, many stories she could tell about those little brown children.

An Indian Reservation

"You said you wanted to hear about all their playthings," began Aunt Cora. "The children on that whole reservation do not have as many toys all put together as I can see right here in this room. Let me tell you what they do have.

"The little boys make wagons—that is, they call them that, but I am afraid most white boys would not be able to guess what they were meant to be. They make the box of a flat board. That is for the bottom and it has no sides. Then they put on four wheels. What do you think they make the wheels of? Four lids from baking powder cans, nailed onto the four corners of the board. Or they may coax mother into letting them have four empty spools, but the Indians do not sew much so spools are not plentiful. The wheels of spools make quite an aristocratic chariot, and the little owner drags it around every day in the week and never once thinks of getting tired of it.

"The little girls make dolls of muslin wound over a stick. The head of unbleached muslin is provided with a wig of black yarn or an old stocking unraveled. They do the 'hair' up in a figure eight just in the way their own hair will be combed as soon as it is long enough. They paint eyes, nose and mouth for the face. The legs they wrap in leggings like those their mothers wear. These leggings are simply a narrow strip of muslin wound round up to the knee.

Their Playthings

"Then they have heaps of fun dressing this doll. They make her a little blouse with long sleeves. The shirt or blouse does not open down the front but slips right on over the head, like the one her owner wears. Then if they can find a piece of very gay calico they fashion a skirt that reaches clear to the feet and very, very full. The tail of the blouse is worn on the outside of the skirt. Her ladyship must have a full petticoat, too, and then she is all ready to be loved and loved for years. Probably this one doll is all the girl ever has. I have seen young children too poor to have even a nice doll like that. They had to be content with an old Turkish towel with a string tied around one end to form a head.

"The little boys do not have pocket knives until they are grown, and they do not own such things as marbles. Once in a while a father will make his little son a sling shot, and if his parents are very wealthy a boy may have a bow and arrow, but this is the exception.

"As soon as the children can be trusted on a burro, they are sent out to herd the family sheep. That might seem like fun for a little while, but they have to keep right on doing it after it has ceased to be fun. They must go every day, even when it is stormy, for the sheep must eat. These little riders go out in the morning and do not come back until time to bed the sheep down for the night. That might sound exciting to you, but I haven't told you that the little sheep herder goes by himself. All day long he is without a person to talk with unless one has a young brother or sister who rides along on the same burro, and that is quite rare. How would you amuse yourself for a whole day with no one near and nothing to play with? The young tender of the flocks has to amuse himself, and often his main entertainment is throwing pebbles at tin cans he sets up on rocks.

"Maybe you could stand it during the daytime, but when he gets home at night the little Indian boy still has nothing to entertain him. No kiddy car to race on, no train of cars to run around a track, no football, no books to read, no puzzles to work. Not even a chest of carpenter's tools awaits his eager fingers. How would you like that, Betty?"

"Oh, Aunt Cora, I'm so ashamed because I said I didn't like my nice playthings. And I'm going right now to tell Clarabell I'm sorry I said I was tired of her. Of course I didn't really, truly mean it. I do love her and I am going to make her a new dress right away so she will understand."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Drop Letter Puzzle, published April 7:

1. Scold, Cold, Old.
2. Clover, Lover, Over.
3. Strain, Train, Rain.

The Mail Bag

Paradise Valley
Cresco, Pennsylvania

Dear Waddles and Sing So:

I am another winged friend. I heard my little mistress read Sing So's letter from the Mail Bag. It put me in mind of the story I heard of a city mouse and a country mouse. I am a country canary and I like to imagine that Sing So is my city cousin. I live up near the blue sky, for I live in the mountains. My home is a pretty brass cage in my little mistress's bedroom.

Just a few months ago I, too, was a "canyon dweller" and no sun pierced down to my mistress's room, where she lay in bed, so I sang and sang to make our own sunshine. Now we are where we see sun and blue sky, trees, hills, valleys, streams and brooks all day. I spread out my feathers and enjoy the sun's warm rays along with my little mistress, and I tell her how happy I feel by pouring forth my gratitude in song.

Sing So spoke of a church tower rising on a hill. I, too, saw a tower rise when I was a "canyon dweller." When the tower was completed it would catch the rays of the setting sun and send a flood of light into our little room, and the bright glow would fall on my cage as I sang my evening song.

Thank you so much, Waddles, for the helpful experiences you tell us of. You have often made my little mistress laugh with delight. To you, dear Sing So, my thanks for your interesting letter. And, dear Editor, I want to thank you for the joy the Mail Bag is bringing to my little mistress and myself. Happily,

Billy Boy B.

Western Community House
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

My interest in your paper has grown so much that I decided to write to you. I am a girl 9 years old and I am very thankful for getting the Monitor. Many times I bring it to school and all my friends enjoy it as much as I do. I like everything in it, but I cannot express how much I enjoy the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with girls, especially from California or Australia.

Gertrude L.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like Snubs, Waddles and the "Jack and Jill Go Scouting" stories very much. I am 9 years old, and have been a cub for five months. We had great fun at our Christmas meeting, and sang songs around our camp fire. In the Christmas holidays we camped at Taylor's Point. At high tide the water came up to the bank, and we could always play in the shade as the trees hung over the sand. We hired a rowing boat and learned to row quite well, and could manage the boat ourselves. We had plenty of swimming and fishing and really had a beautiful holiday. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and would like to correspond with any cub.

Jack A.

[You see, Christmas time is summer time in Australia!—Ed.]

Old Normanton, Derby, England

Dear Editor:

I have decided to write to the Mail Bag, too, after seeing so many letters published in the Monitor. My name is Tommy, and I am 8 years of age. I have three brothers and two sisters. One of my sisters is only a baby, and she is only two weeks old. She was a great surprise to me. My sister, Margaret, has written to the Mail Bag too. I am in Standard II at school.

Tommy K.

Tapah, Perak, Federated Malay States

Dear Editor:

I am Dicky. I am 8 years old. I have two brothers and no sisters. We have one dog, and two cats, and a small monkey. In the Malay States we have no winter, but every year in February the rubber trees begin to winter. The leaves turn gold and red and brown and drop off the tree. It is so hot and dry we dare not light a fire out of doors.

I should like to write to a little boy in America and one in Australia. I can send stamps. Best wishes from

Dicky S.

Wanganui, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am 7. I would like some other little girls to write to me especially from Scotland or Australia. We live beside the Wanganui River and have seen the Maoris rowing in their long war canoes which are carved out of one big tree trunk. I go to a Christian Science Sunday School and love it. My mother reads me letters out of the Mail Bag.

Elizabeth P.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and live in San Diego, California. In Spanish, San Diego means St. James. It is one of the oldest towns in California and has the oldest mission, and the first palm tree planted in the State. The palm is very tall and scrawny and its mate is dead.

There are many very lovely things here such as tropical flowers, shrubs, and trees, beaches and a famous harbor. It is warm enough to go in the ocean to swim, even in winter. We never have snow, so I skate on roller skates.

I love to read about Snubs and Waddles and the Mail Bag. I should like to get letters from anyone.

Emma L.

Galt, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am interested in the letters on the Children's Page which I always read and I would like to be a member of Mail Bag.

We live in the country but go seven miles to church. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for the last five years. I have three brothers but no sisters.

For pets, I have one Persian kitten named Peaches, one dog named Toss, and also a small calf which we call Beauty. I help my father milk occasionally. My brother gives piano lessons so I am learning to play and like it very much. You see, I am kept pretty busy, but I would find time to answer all letters, if anyone would write to me. I am 10 years of age.

Amy T.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I love reading the Monitor stories. I am 10 years old now, and I should like to correspond with someone about my age. I lived in France for three years, and went to a very nice school at a place called "Boulogne-Sur-Seine." Now I go to a very nice school in England called Clear View. I have also been to Ireland twice when I was very small so I don't remember much of it. My favorite lessons at school are geography and drawing, dancing and drill. With lots of love,

Delphine B.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, in which I am very interested. I am 13 years of age and have been brought up in Christian Science. I am now going to a school for the children of Christian Scientists which has just started.

I should very much like to correspond with any girls who are fond of gardening, and also, those fond of animals. I am very fond of animals and am always wishing I had a cat or dog, but Father says we fondle them too much and he won't allow us to keep one. I love reading Snubs and Waddles, the Home Forum Page and the Education Page. I think they are most interesting.

Thea T.

Butte, Montana

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am in the 4A grade and 9 years old. I live in Butte, Montana.

Butte is noted for its copper and is also the largest city in Montana. Thirty-two miles west of us is Anaconda, which has the largest smelter in the world. Seventy miles north of us is Helena, the capital of Montana.

We have one pet, a dog. His name is Jack. He can dance with you, shake hands with you, and walk with you. I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, also the Children's Corner, especially Snubs and Waddles.

I attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, Butte, Montana. I would like to correspond with any girl my age in the world.

Cicely Anne P.

Southport, England

Dear Editor:

Southport is supposed to be a seaside resort, but I don't think it is, as the sea hardly ever comes in, but the main streets are all lovely to see, with their colored lights showing among the trees.

I am 15 years old and should like any girl about my own age to write to me from any part of the world, especially Egypt.

The Monitor is a very nice paper, because you can write to anyone from all parts of the world. My sister and I go to a very big private school near Liverpool and I am in form IV C.

With lots of love to the Mail Baggers.

Nancy H.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Editor:

Our family has been taking The Christian Science Monitor a long time. Surely it is an interesting paper. I read the Children's Page. This is my first letter to the Monitor.

I am 13 years of age and am in the sixth grade. I went to Oakland Park School last year, but this year will have to go to Fort Lauderdale School. We have been living on a farm west of Oakland Park for about 1½ years where I can be out with nature's flowers and beauty.

I notice that children from foreign lands write to the Mail Bag. I hope some of the Boston children will write and tell me about that city. I have heard many times that it was a beautiful place.

Nellie T.

The following little girls of the Western Community House, Philadelphia, Pa., wrote to the Editor, and will be glad to receive letters:

Olga S. (8).
Evelyn S. (8).
Gertrude L. (9).
Minnie C. (9).
Dorothy P. (11).
Beverly R. (11).
Ida and Frieda L. (11), (Twins).
Lucile L.
Beatrice L.
Lillian T.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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New Programme commencing Easter Monday. Professional adult artists. Prices 6d to 5/9. All seats bookable. Daily 5.45. Phone Temple Bar 7944.
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CONFLICTING MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Some Leading Issues Rise While Others Decline —Tone Unsteady

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market opened irregular today, ran into a moderate volume of selling in the morning and then turned upward in the early afternoon.

In the early decline, scores of issues dropped one to nearly eight points on a combination of profit taking and bear selling, but offerings quickly dried up, and the market turned upward under the leadership of the farm implement, communication, aircraft and utilities issues.

There was little in the week-end news to influence the price movement. Reports from steel centers indicated some pickup in activity this week, but the demand for copper continued light with producers showing little disposition to cut the price of the red metal, which has been maintained at 18c a pound for the last year. Retail business showed market improvement with the approach of the Easter holiday.

Call money renewed unchanged at 4 per cent, with indications that the rate would be maintained or work higher. Only a moderate volume of funds was offered, with the demand fairly heavy. Payment of state income taxes, due tomorrow, was believed in some quarters to account for the temporary stringency.

Some Sharp Declines

Allied Chemical, which scored a spectacular advance last week in belated response to an excellent annual report, dropped 7½ points on realizing. Union Pacific fell nearly 5 points, and Eastman Kodak 4½. U. S. Industrial Alcohol dropped nearly 4 points to 98⅛, duplicating the year's lof price. Calumet & Arizona and American Locomotive sank to new low ground for the year.

Diamond Match was an outstanding strong spot in the afternoon recovery, jumping nearly 9 points to a new high at 194¾. J. I. Case ran up 8½ points, and International Harvester moved up 3½, to a new top at 113⅞.

American Telephone was marked up nearly five points to a new 1930 peak price at 274½. Electric Power & Light was again heavily bought, selling more than three points above last week's final quotation. International Telephone crossed 77 to a new high for a gain of nearly three points.

Mathieson Alkali, R. H. Macy, National Air Transport, Lehman Corporation, Missouri-Kansas-Texas common, United Aircraft, Auburn Auto, Celotex and New York Dock, all sold three to five points higher, several of them touching new peaks.

Low-priced stocks were most in favor in the late afternoon, and advances of 1 to 2 points to new highs for the year were made by numerous issues, including Gimbel Brothers, Hahn Department Stores, Aviation Corp., Grigsby-Grunow, International Paper C, and Oliver Farm Equipment. Trading was the dullest in several weeks, and the ticker kept well abreast of the market into the final hour.

The close was steady. Sales approximates 3,800,000.

Bonds Still Quiet

Investment bonds retained their recent dullness at the opening of the new week today.

The large turnovers and the principal price changes were all in the convertible descriptions, while investment mortgages fluctuated in a half-point range without a definite trend.

The two telephone convertibles gave the market most of its action in the earlier trading. American 4½s advanced about 3 points, and International 4½s crossed 129 to a new high for the year, both on substantial buying orders. There was a mild flurry in the amusement section, General Theaters 6s and Pathe 7s rising a point or so on the first few sales.

The usual assortment of small gains and losses in the general list disclosed firmness in issues of the higher ratings. Moderate dealings in Rock Island 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Wabash 5½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, American Telephone 5s of 1960 and Utah Power & Light 5s brought out conservative advances.

Berlin City Electric 6½s traded actively, apparently2 reflecting the expected new financing. Finland 6s, Japan 6½s, Rhine-Westphalia 6s, with warrants and a few other foreign bonds claimed some attention in this generally firm group. United States Governments were quiet and steady.

TELEPHONE NET DOWN SLIGHTLY

American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net earnings after all charges of $40,439,855 compared with $40,500,765 in the same three months a year ago. Although total revenues were more than $6,200,000 greater than in the initial quarter of a year ago, the balance available for dividends was a few thousands smaller due to increased expenses and to a $3,000,000 increase in interest charges.

On the average amount of stock drawing dividends in the first quarter the earnings were equal to $2.94 a share on 13,720,564 shares compared with $3.32 a share on 12,909,980 shares in the first three months of 1929.

DIVIDENDS

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record May 15.

Rockland Light & Power Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 23 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Southern Pipe Line declared a special dividend of $5 on account of capital reduction, payable June 2 to stock of record May 15.

American News Co. declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record May 8.

Savannah Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Second National Investors Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on $5 convertible preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

National Investors declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 4-5 per cent on the 5½ per cent preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Pacific Park Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 21.

Petroleum & Trading Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents on the class A stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 19.

Standard Holding Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents and an extra dividend of 37½ cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 10. Liquidating value April 7 was $27.50 a share, compared with $21.60 Dec. 31.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low		Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.14	Apr.12
42⅛	22		Abitibi	1100	41⅞	40½	40½	40½	
86½	64¾	6	Abitibi pf	200	86½	86½	86½	86	
58	45	..	Ab & Straus	700	60	59	59¾	58	
32	23⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	900	34⅞	34½	34½	34¾	
32	23	2	Adams Mill	1000	31⅜	31	31	31⅛	
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	3000	21¾	19¾	20¼	19½	
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	900	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	..	
1⅜	½	..	Ahumada	300	1¼	1	1	1¼	
150⅜	118	3†	Air Reduc	100	145⅝	143⅞	144	144	
36	21	2½†	Airway El	3700	33½	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
9½	7	..	Alaska Jun	2700	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
72	70	1.80	Allegh Steel	200	72	72	72	..	
35¼	23		Alleghany	21800	33½	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	600	104¾	104¼	105	105	
117	117	6	Allegh & W	10	117	117	117	..	
99¾	99¾	..	Allegh pt pd wi	400	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	..	
331	225¾	6‡	Allied Chem	2500	32½	325	332½	337	
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	200	123¼	123¼	123¼	..	
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	3200	66⅞	65½	65½	66¼	
3½	2⅝	..	Amal Lea	200	3	3	3	3	
29¾	18	2	Amerada	1100	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	27	
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	400	8⅞	8½	8½	8¾	
97⅜	77	2‡	Am Bk Note	1100	95	94	94	94	
12	7	..	Am Beet S	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
45	36	..	Am Beet S pf	100	45	45	45	..	
54⅝	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	200	50	50	50	50	
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	10	123	123	123	121½	
81	83⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1900	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞	
89⅜	60½	7	Am Br By pf	50	75½	75½	75½	..	
154⅛	117¼	4‡	Am Can	32000	154	151⅛	152½	151	
154½	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	144¼	144¼	144¼	..	
82½	65½	6	Am Car & F	1200	66⅜	65	65	66½	
116	110	7	Am Car pf	100	110	110	110	..	
69⅞	64	3	Am Chain	400	65	64⅜	64⅜	67	
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	2100	101	100½	101	..	
51¼	36⅜	2‡	Am Com Alc	1200	49⅛	48½	48½	49	
33	19⅛	1.60§	Am Com Alc pf	..	23⅞	23	23	23½	
59½	35	..	Am European	200	56½	56½	56½	58	
101¼	82⅝	..	Am & FP 7	300	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	
99	95	..	Am & FP 2pf	360	99	98	99	97⅝	
33⅝	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	1300	28⅞	27	28	26	
7	4⅛	..	Am Hide	200	6¼	6	6	6	
34⅞	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	33	33	33	33⅞	
41⅞	35¼	3‡	Am Ice	1000	39¼	38¾	39⅛	..	
55⅜	35⅝	2§	Am Int Corp	2300	53¼	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	
35	30	..	Am La Fr pf	80	35	35	35	..	
105	80	8	Am Loco	1600	80	79¼	79⅝	80	
118½	104	7	Am Loco pf	200	108¼	108¼	108¼	109½	
81½	64	3	Am Metals	400	45½	45⅜	45½	45⅞	
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	60	91	89	89	89	
27⅜	½	..	Am Piano	6100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	
3¾	3	..	Am Piano pf	170	7½	7½	7½	7½	
119⅜	72	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	5100	117⅝	114¾	116¾	115⅞	
107	100	..	Am P & L 6	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	104½	
85	75	3	Am P&L pf A	100	85	85	85	84½	
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	88½	88½	88½	88½	
39¾	30¼	1½	Am Radiat	6900	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38	
37	20½	..	Am Republic	1000	34⅜	33½	33½	33⅞	
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	500	91⅝	91	91⅝	91	
2	1½	..	Am Roll M rts	4200	1½	1	1	1⅛	
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	200	62¾	62¾	62¾	..	
26½	17⅜	2	Am Sealing	1400	21	21	21	21	
98	83	8	Am Ship Bld	60	89	89	89	94	
79½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	4000	73½	73	73	72⅝	
22½	15	..	Am Solvents	1000	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18	
52¼	44¼	3	Am Sm Sec pf	100	47½	47½	47½	47½	
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solvents pf	300	28	27⅝	28	27½	
69⅜	60⅛	5	Am Sugar	1400	66¾	66½	66½	66½	
274	216	9	Am Stores	1000	51	51	51	51	
141½	125	8	Am Tel&T	270	274¼	269⅛	272	269⅝	
124	88½	1‡	Am Wat W	8000	124	121⅜	122¾	123½	
107	94	..	Am Wool pf	200	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	
8½	5	..	Am Writ ct	400	8¾	7¾	8	7⅞	
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½	
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	300	45¼	44¼	44¼	..	
51½	40	3	Anac Wire	300	45¼	44¼	44¼	..	
81½	69½	2	Anaconda	35100	71¾	70¾	71½	71½	
50⅜	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	2900	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	49¼	
115⅛	105	6.50	Anchor C pf	200	115⅛	114½	115⅛	..	
37¼	30¼	3	Andes Cop	400	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..	
95	95	..	Ann Arbor	810	95	95	95	..	
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	100	26	26	26	..	
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	77	76½	77	..	
8⅝	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
4⅜	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	1700	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
64	57½	..	Arm Ill pf	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59	
12¼	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	1300	11	10⅛	10⅜	10½	
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	600	41	40¼	40⅞	40⅜	
50¼	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1500	49½	48⅞	49⅛	49	
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	500	95¼	95¼	95¼	..	
242½	219⅜	10	Atchison	1300	236½	235	236	236½	
106⅛	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	105	105	105	105	
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	171	171	171	..	
60⅜	63	..	Atl G&WI	400	66¾	66	66¾	66	
65¼	59	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	..	
51⅜	36¼	1½	Atl Refin	3900	49⅞	48⅞	49½	49⅜	
106	81½	4‡	Atlas Pwd	300	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100	
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	1900	35	34⅜	34⅝	34¾	
8½	6¼	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..	
26⅜	17⅝	2	Auburn Auto	1300	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25⅞	
52¼	44¼	3	Aust Cred	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	..	
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	2100	8⅝	8¼	8¼	7½	
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	1300	53	52¼	53	53	
9¾	4¾	..	Aviation	16500	9¾	7⅞	9⅝	8	

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	3100	34	33½	33¾	33⅞	
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	20	114½	114½	114½	114	
122⅜	115	7	Balt&Ohio	1200	119⅜	118¼	118¼	119	
84	63	3½	Bangor&A	200	79⅞	79½	79⅝	78	
20¾	16½	2	Barker Bros	20	18¾	18⅛	18⅜	18½	
34	20½	2‡	Barnsdall A	..	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	31¾	
20⅝	13	..	Beacon Oil	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19½	
91	67½	4	Beatrice	400	92	91	91½	91	
70¼	61½	3§	Beechnut	400	66⅜	65¾	65¾	65½	
6⅜	4⅜	..	Belding H	500	5¼	5	5	5⅛	
85½	80	4.14	Belg NR ppf	400	..	4¼	84¼	84¼	
57⅜	32⅞	2	Bendix	11100	53	52	52	..	
47⅝	31⅞	2	Best & Co	1200	47⅜	45½	46⅝	46⅜	
110	92	6	Beth Steel	4800	106⅜	105	106	107	
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	129¼	129	129	130	
69	47⅞	3§	Bohn Alum	800	64⅞	65	65⅞	67	
5	3⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
83⅛	60¾	3	Borden	4000	83	80½	82⅜	80⅞	
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	2000	48½	47	47	47¾	
22⅜	13½	..	Briggs	4100	22½	20¾	21½	20¾	
35½	31¼	2	Briggs & Str	800	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	33	
4	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	300	3	3	3	3	
8¼	4⅜	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	6½	6½	6½	..	
20¼	13	..	Brockway	800	18½	18	18	18	
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn Man T	3000	78	76⅜	77	77¼	
93½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	91½	91	91½	..	
13¾	..	..	Bklyn-uen	100	12	12	12	..	
178⅛	134	5	Bklyn Un Gas	6000	169	165	168¾	169	
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	..	..	40	40	
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	1400	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	24½	
25⅞	17⅜	..	Bucyrus	1200	22¾	22	22¾	..	
31⅞	22½	..	Bucyrus pf	1600	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	29¾	
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	1400	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	41½	
15⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	1500	16	15	15	15⅛	
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1300	14	13⅜	13⅞	13⅝	
74	29¾	1.60	Bullard	8000	69⅜	67⅞	69	69	
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	4000	39¾	37¼	39¾	39½	
110⅛	99	8	Burns Br A	100	106¾	106¼	106¾	..	
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25⅜	
51⅞	43¼	.80‡	Burroughs	1200	48	47⅝	48	48	
48⅞	36	2§	Bush Term	100	42	42	42	42	
110	100¼	7	Bush T deb	10	104	104	104	..	
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	
29⅜	16¼	5†	Butterick	400	28	27⅛	28	..	
110	80⅛	..	Byers	3000	104⅛	103	103⅞	104¾	
114	109	7	Byers pf	50	111	111	111	..	

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	3200	72⅛	72⅜	72½	72	
2½	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
30	19	2	Campbell	100	25½	25½	25½	..	
89⅞	73	6	Calu & Arlz	1500	73	72½	72¾	72¾	
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	1200	26⅞	26⅜	26½	26½	
75⅜	63¾	5	Canada Dry	4100	70¼	69¼	70	70⅛	
226¾	187⅝	10	Can Pac	100	210½	210½	219½	211⅞	
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	100	31¼	31	31	..	
28¾	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	100	28⅜	28¾	28¾	..	
104⅝	96	5	Caro C&O st	10	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	..	
308	192¼	6	Case Thresh	4000	304½	296	298¾	296	
78⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	2000	77¼	75¾	76¼	75¾	
60	33½	3	Celotex	400	51¾	48⅛	51¼	48½	
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	29¾	29½	29¾	..	
34⅞	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	200	34¾	34¼	34½	..	
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	200	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	34⅝	
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	100	5½	5½	5½	..	
65⅝	57¾	6	Cerro de P	200	60½	60	60¼	60	
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	400	12	11⅞	12	12⅛	
45⅛	35⅜	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	32	32	32	32	
67⅞	36	4.20	Checker Cab	800	56¼	54⅝	55	54⅞	
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	1000	77¾	77	77¾	77¼	
241¾	203	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	93¾	87⅜	93⅝	89¾	
14	..	..	Chi & Alton	1400	10	9¼	9⅜	10	
10½	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	1900	38⅞	38¼	38¼	38⅝	
17⅜	12⅝	..	Chi Mil West	1500	16⅜	16	16⅛	15⅞	
50⅜	34	..	Chi Gt West pf	1800	48¼	46½	48¼	45¾	
26⅜	22½	..	Chi M&SP	2200	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
46¼	39¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	2400	41	40¼	40⅜	40⅜	
8⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	..	
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu	2000	34⅞	33⅞	34⅜	34¾	
104⅛	100¼	6	Chi RI 6%	100	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	..	
110⅜	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	..	
2⅜	1⅞	..	Chi RI rts	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32½	24¾	..	Chick Cot O	1200	30	29⅞	29⅞	30	
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	400	62½	62	62½	62	
43	33¼	3	Chrysler	4300	42¼	41	41	42	
98¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	10	97½	97½	97½	97	
10⅜	7⅝	.50	City Stores	1300	10⅝	9½	10⅛	9½	
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	100	37	37	37	37½	
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	400	54	53½	53½	55	
198⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	1200	180½	177½	177½	170½	
50¾	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	50¾	50¾	50¾	..	
63⅝	60	2½	Col Palmolive	100	61½	61⅛	61½	61½	
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	400	29¾	28¾	28¾	30	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	200	74⅜	72½	72½	73⅞	
77½	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	60	77	76	77	76	
87	80¼	2‡	Colum Gas	10000	85¾	84½	84¾	85	
110	110¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	110	110	110	110	
100	168⅛	5‡	Col Carbon	1700	197	184	184½	186¾	
32¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph	8400	32	30⅝	31⅜	32	
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1500	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	
95	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	94	94	94	94⅞	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	400	41¼	40¾	41	41¾	
27	22	2	Com Cr pf B	10	26	26	26	..	
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	47½	46½	47½	47⅜	
38	27¼	1	Com Sol	6000	37	35⅝	36	36½	
87	84	..	Cit Cv pf	100	84½	84½	84½	86	
20¼	12¾	.60	Comwlth So	2600	19½	19¼	19¾	19½	
101⅞	99	..	Comwlth pf	200	101⅞	101¾	101⅞	101½	
57	44	3	Conde Nast	100	52	52	52	..	
19¾	13½	..	Congoleum	3000	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅝	
27⅜	15½	2	Con Film	4300	26⅜	25¼	25½	25½	
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	2300	25	24½	25¼	25⅜	
134	96⅜	4	Con Gas pf	100	103½	103½	102½	..	
2	..	..	Con Textile	200	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
22½	12	1.20	Container A	500	18	17¾	17¾	18¼	
8½	4¼	..	Container B	300	7	7	7	7	
52½	35½	..	Cont Bak A	100	36½	36¼	36¼	36½	
7	5½	..	Cont Bak B	100	86	86	86	86⅜	
71⅝	50¼	2½	Cont Can	5000	68⅞	67⅞	68¾	68⅝	
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib	8200	33⅞	31⅝	32¾	31⅝	
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	4000	73¼	72⅜	73¼	73	
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	2000	7⅛	7	7	7⅛	
30¼	19½	..	Cont Oil	1900	28⅞	28¼	28¼	28⅝	
40⅝	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	4000	36	35⅞	36	35⅝	
109	87½	3‡	Corn Prod	5000	104⅞	103½	103¼	105½	
147	140	7	Corn Prod pf	10	143	142⅝	143	..	
33	24¼	2§	Coty	6000	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30¾	
35⅝	25½	2‡	Cream of Wh	100	32½	32½	32½	32	
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	1600	20½	19¼	19½	20½	
59⅝	43	..	Crown Cork	100	54	54	54	54¼	
93⅝	84	5‡	Crucible	4600	91	88½	89⅞	89½	
117	110	7	Crucible pf	60	115	114½	114½	..	
1½	¾	..	Cuba Cane	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	100	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	
65⅝	57	..	Cub Am S pf	20	58	57½	57½	57	
48	44½	4	Cudahy	200	45	45	45	..	
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	200	119¾	119¾	119¾	..	
121½	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	500	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	..	
14¾	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	3000	14½	13⅝	14	13⅞	
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	1700	18⅛	17¾	18¼	17¾	
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	1800	88⅜	86⅝	88¼	86¼	

—D—

43⅝	28¾	..	Davison	400	39½	38½	38½	39½	
30	22	2.31	Debenham	100	30	30	30	..	
127½	117	..	7Deere pf	400	124	123	123	124	
155	136	6‡	Del Lac&W	200	141⅜	141	141⅜	142	
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	300	240¾	240	240	241¼	
193⅜	139	8	Diamond M	720	194¾	168½	192	186	
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	500	26½	26	26¾	26	
3	1¾	..	Du So Shore	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	
145¼	112⅛	4‡	Dupont	3000	142½	141	141⅝	142	

—E—

25½	20½	1½‡	Eastern RM	200	22¾	22½	22¾	..	

1930 High	1930 Low		Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.14	Apr.12
244⅞	175¾	3§	East Kodak	1500	241	235½	237	240	
37¼	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle	2300	34¼	33½	33⅝	33¾	
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	2500	111	109	110	110¼	
9¾	4½	..	Elec Boat	1500	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	
99	49¼	..	Elec P&L	8000	96½	92¼	94½	93	
111	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	300	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	
79¼	69¾	5	Elec Sto ⅝at	1200	75⅞	75	75⅞	..	
14	9	..	Elk Horn pf	20	9⅛	9	9	..	
59⅝	52½	5	End Johnson	200	54½	54½	54½	..	
112½	107½	7	End Johnson pf	100	112

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Aero Sup B	12	12	12
1 Agfa Ansco	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Ainsworth Mfg	32	31½	32
3 Alexander Indust	4¾	4	4¼
3 All Amer Gen Corp	21	20¾	21
2 Allegheny Gas	7¾	7⅝	7¾
2 Allied Aviation	2½	2½	2½
1 Aluminum Co Am	356	356	356
1 Am Brit & Cont	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Am Cities P & LB	26⅜	26¼	26¼
2 Am Com Pow A	25½	25½	25½
3 Am Com Pow B	40¼	40¼	40¼
6 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
3 Am Cyan B	33⅞	33½	33½
1 Am Dept Stores	4½	4½	4½
1 Am Equities	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
4 Am &For Pow ww	74⅜	72¾	72¾
2 Am Invest B	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
†25 Am Light & Tr	339	336	339
3 Am Light & Tr new	85⅞	84⅞	85½
5 Am Maracaibo	2¾	2½	2¾
1 Am Nat Gas	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Am Sta Pub Ser A	21¼	21¼	21¼
75 Am Super-Pow	36½	35¾	36⅛
1 Am Super-P 1pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	13⅛	12¾	12¾
2 Anglo Chi C Nitra	35⅛	34⅝	35
6 Arkansas Nat Gas	15½	15½	15½
8 Arkan Nat Gas A	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
1 Art Metals Wks	23½	23½	23½
2 Asso Gas&El A	42	41¼	41¼
1 Asso G&E deb rts	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Asso G&E	487⅛	483¼	483¼
1 Asso Laundry	1½	1½	1½
5 Asso Rayon	6⅜	6	6⅜
1 Asso Rayon pf	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Asso Tel Ut	27	27	27
1 Atl Fruit&Sug	½	½	½
3 Autom Mus A	7¼	7	7
2 AviationCorpAmer	50	50	50

B

2 Bellanca Aire vtc	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 Blue Ridge	13⅜	13½	13½
5 Blue Ridge cvt pf	43¼	42¾	42¾
4 Brazil Tr&Lt	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
7 Brillo Mfg	15	14	14
2 BrownFenceB	28⅝	27	28⅝
1 Bwana M'Kubua	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

C

17 Cable & Wire B	1½	1½	1½
5 CAM Co vtc	1	⅞	1
60 Can Mark W'less	8½	7⅞	8
2 Can Pac Ry new	53½	53½	53½
1 Carib Syn	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Carnation Co	29½	29⅛	29⅛
1 Cen Huds G&E n ctfs	34	34	34
5 Cent P Serv A	42	42	42
5 Cen P Serv new	33	33	33
2 Cen States Elec	38⅞	38	38¼
1 Cen Sta El pf xw	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Chain Strs Develop	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Chatham Ph n vtc	24	23¾	23¾
10 Chem Nat As n vtc	23	23	23
2 Ches ¾ Ohio new	58½	58¼	58½
36 Cities Service	42	41¾	41¾
*1 Cit Serv P 6½ pf	90	90	90
2 Cleve El Illum	88	87	87
5 Columb O & G vtc	19¼	18	18
2 Columbia Pict	43¾	42½	42½
3 Columb Pict vtc	42¾	42½	42¾
†10 Comwlth Edison	286	286	286
5 Cwlth & So ww	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
2 Com Wat Wks	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Cons Gas&E Balt	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
2 Cons Gas Util A	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1 Cons Gas Ut B vtc	11½	11½	11½
8 Cons Instrument	6⅛	5½	5½
2 Cons Ret Stores	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Cons Royalty	4½	4½	4½
2 Cord Corp	15⅞	15¾	15¾
2 Corroon & Rey	19½	18½	18½
3 Cosden Oil	64	62⅜	64
2 Creole Pet	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1 Crocker & Wheeler	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
†25 Cuban C & Seal pf	35	34¼	34½
1 Cuban Cane pr ww	1	⅛	⅛
2 Cusi Mex Min	1½	1½	1½

D

3 Darby Pet	12⅛	11⅝	12
1 Dayton Airplane	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
†25 Deere & Co	790	790	790
5 Deere & Co new	162½	160⅞	160⅞
2 De Forest Radio	7⅞	7½	7¾
5 Derby Oil	10½	10⅜	10½
2 Detroit Aircraft	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Dixie Gas Util	18½	18½	18½
†10 Dixon Crucible	170	170	170
1 Doehler Die-Cast	18	18	18
2 Douglas Aircraft	22⅜	22	22⅜
6 Dresser Mfg A	50	48¾	49¾
3 Driver Harris	84	83½	83½
†50 Duke Power	193¾	193¾	193¾
2 Durant Mot	6	6	6
2 Duval Tex Sul	20½	20⅛	20⅛

E

1 Eastern Gas & Fuel	38¾	38¾	38¾
10 East States Pw B	38⅜	38	38⅜
2 East Util Asso cv	17	16⅞	17
2 Eastern Util A	16	16	16
2 Eisler Elec	17⅞	17½	17½
52 El Bond & Share	113⅜	111¾	111¾
2 El Bond&Sh pf	107⅛	107	107⅛
14 El Pow Assoc	38¼	37½	37½
14 El Pow Assoc A	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
3 Electric Share	30	29⅞	30
2 Em Br Selt A vtc	32⅞	32¾	32¾
2 Empire Pow	54	53⅜	54
1 Empire Pub Sv A	23½	23½	23½

F

2 Fabrics Finishing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Fairchild Avia A	9	8½	8½
9 Fandango Corp	2½	1¾	1¾
2 Federal Screw	42½	41⅞	41⅞
2 Fiat deb rts	2½	2½	2½
2 Film Insp Mach	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 Fokker Aircraft	29	28⅝	28⅞
2 Ford Mot Can A	37¾	36⅜	36⅜
2 Ford Motor France	12	11¾	11¾
7 Ford Mot Ltd	19⅜	19¼	19¼
2 Fox Theater A	12½	12¼	12½
3 French Line	38	37⅝	37⅝

G

2 Gen Bak	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 Gen Elec Ltd rct	12⅞	12½	12⅞
1 Gen Empire	26½	26½	26½
2 Gen G&E cv pf	105¼	104	104½
2 Gen G&E cv pf B	96	95½	96
2 Gen Water Works	28¾	28½	28¾
2 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
3 Globe Underwriters	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
4 Gold Coin	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Gold Seal Elec	6	5½	5½
3 Golden Center Min	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
1 Goldfield Cons	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Goldman Sachs	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
11 Graymur	44	44	44
2 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	157	155½	155½
1 Gyp Lime Ltd A	24½	24½	24½

H

2 Holling Gold Min	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Homaokla Oil	4	4	4
2 Hud Bay M & S	11⅞	11¾	11¾
2 Humble Oil & Ref	116⅛	115⅝	115⅝
2 Hydro El Serv	53	52½	52½
4 Hygrade Food	10¼	10¼	10¼

I

1 Imp Oil Can	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
3 Ind Ter Illum A	47¾	47¼	47¼
8 Ind Ter Illum B	52⅞	52½	52½
3 Ind Ter Illum rts	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Indust Fin ctf	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Insurance Sec	21	21	21
5 Intercon Petrol	1¼	1⅛	1¼
6 Internat Pet	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5 Inter Prod	7	7	7
10 Inter Util B	16⅜	16½	16⅜
2 Interstate Equit	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
2 Inters Eq cv pf	46	45¼	46
10 Interstate P of D pf	90	90	90
2 Irving Air Chute	25½	25¼	25½

K

2 Kirby Pet	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
3 Klein Hy pf pf	15⅞	15	15
10 Kolster Brandes	1¾	1⅝	1¾

L

1 Lake Superior	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3 Lehigh C & N new	47⅛	46½	46½
12 Leonard Oil	4½	4¼	4⅜
2 Lerner Stores	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Loew's deb rts	50½	50⅜	50½
1 Louisiana L&E	4¼	4¼	4¼

M

2 Ludlum Steel rts	1½	1½	1½
4 Manufacturers Fin vtc	27¼	27	27
2 Marine Midland	47	46¾	46¾
2 Marshall Field	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
140 Mavis Bottling Co	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
61 Memphis aNt aGs	20¾	18½	18½
1 Mesta Mach	30½	30½	30½
2 Metal & Min	10¼	10	10¼
1 Metro Ch Stores	17	17	17
5 Mex Ohio Oil	4	4	4
10 Mid States Pet vtc	8⅞	2¼	8⅞
2 Mid West Util	37	36¾	37
4 Mid States Pet B vtc	6	5¼	5⅞
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	29	29	29
4 Montecat deb rt	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Morrison Elec	46¾	46½	46⅝
1 Mountain Gulf Oil	¾	¾	¾
1 Mountain Prod	12	12	12

N

6 National Amer Co	8½	8½	8½
20 Nat Aviation	19¾	19⅜	19¾
6 Natl Investors	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
1 Nat P&Lt 7% pf	110	110	110
1 Nat Pub Serv A	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Nat Pub Mach	26	25½	25½
2 Natl Screen	31½	31⅝	31½
2 Nat Steel x-w	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
2 Nat Sug Ref NJ	32¾	32	32
2 Nat Union Radio	9¼	9	9⅛
1 Nebel Oscar	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
†50 Newberry pf	99	99	99
5 New Jersey Zinc	87½	87½	87½
2 Newmont Mining	120	118¾	118¾
15 Niagara Hud Pow	22¼	21⅝	21⅞
1 Nig Hud P A war	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Nisgara Shares Md	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 Niles Bem Pond	41¾	41⅛	41⅛
1 Noranda Mines	37⅛	36⅞	37
135 Nor Am Avia A war	4½	4¼	4⅜
1 Northern Pipe L	42¾	42¾	42¾

O

2 Ohio Cop	1	⅞	⅞
2 Ohio Oil	72¾	72¼	72⅜
2 Outboard Mot B	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞

P

2 Pac Coast Bis pf	79¾	79¾	79¾
65 Pandem Oil	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
5 Pantepec Oil Venez	3⅛	2¾	2¾
3 Paramount Cab	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
5 Pennroad Corp	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
3 Pa Mex Fuel	31⅞	30⅝	31⅞
2 Petroleum Corp	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
1 Pierce Governor	11½	11½	11½
2 Pilot Radio A	15	15	15
1 Pitts Forg	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Polymet Mfg	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Pow Sec Corp	27	27	27
10 Prince & Whitely	15¼	15½	15½
3 Prince & White pf	43½	43½	43½
2 Prudential Invest	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2 Pub Util Hold	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Pub Util Hold war	9	9	9
2 Pyrene	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝

R

2 Railroad Shares	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Rainbow L Prod A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Rainbow L Prod B	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Reiter Foster	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Reliance Manage	24	24	24
1 Repetti Candy	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Republ Steel pf	95½	95½	95½
1 Rike & Kumler	27	27	27
3 Rockl L&P tr ctf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
6 Rockl L&P tr ctf rts	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1 Roosevelt Field	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Ross Stores	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Royal Typewriter	62	62	62
1 Ryan Cons	5½	5½	5½
3 St Regis Paper	30⅜	30	30
1 Salt-Creek Prod	15	15	15
1 Schlett & Zand pf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛

S

1 Seeman Bros	40	40	40
2 Seaboard Util Corp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5 Selected Indust	10½	10⅜	10½
2 Sel Ind allot cf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Select Ind pr pf	69½	69½	69½
3 Sentry Saf Contrfol	8⅜	8	8
3 Shattuck Denn	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Shenandoah	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
2 Shenandoah pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Silica Gel ctf	30⅜	29	29
1 Sisto Financial	24	24	24
†10 Smith A O	236¼	232¼	232½
1 South Am Gold & Pl	1½	1½	1½
17 South Coast	16⅜	16	16
1 Southern Corp	8	8	8
4 Southland Royalty	10½	10½	10½
2 Southwest Gas Ut	11¾	11¼	11¼
2 Standard Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾
10 Stand Oil Ind	58	57½	57⅞
10 Stand Pow & Lt	78	78	78
2 Stand Pub Serv A	14	13⅜	14
2 Starrett Corp pf	44½	44½	44½
2 Steinite Radio	2⅞	2¼	2¼
1 Stinnes Hugo	8	8	8
1 Strocck & Co	22½	22½	22½
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
18 Sunday Oil	10	9	9
5 Sunray Oil war	2	2	2
2 Superheater	48⅛	48	48⅛
1 Swift & Co	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	7	7	7

T

5 Taggart Corp	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 Technicolor Inc	71¾	71½	71⅝
1 Texon Oil & Land	12	12	12
2 Thermoid Co	26¾	26½	26½
3 Tonopah Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Transamer Corp	45⅞	45½	45⅞
3 Transcont Air Tr	10⅝	10	10⅛
2 Trans Lux D Pic A	10⅞	10½	10⅜
2 Tri Utilities	56	54½	54⅜
1 Tung-Sol Lamp	22	22	22

U

1 Ulen & Co	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Ungerleider Fin	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 United Carr Fast	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 United Corp war	26⅝	26½	26½
3 United El Serv	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Unit Founders	37¾	37¼	37⅜
5 United Gas	42⅝	42	42¼
4 United Gas pf	97⅛	97	97⅛
1 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞
9 Uni Gas new war	9⅝	9⅛	9½
1 Unit Shoe Mach	67	67	67
2 US Dairy Prod B	24½	24½	24½
5 US Elec Pow	20⅛	19	19
2 US Foil B	24½	24¼	24¼
3 US Lines pf	20	19½	19⅞
2 Utah Radio	7½	7¼	7½
2 Utility Equities	20⅛	19½	20⅛
8 Util Pow&Lt	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Util P&Lt B ctf	64	63½	63½
2 Utility & Indus	23⅛	22¾	23⅛
2 Utility & Ind pf	27⅞	27½	27⅞

V

4 Vacuum Oil	93	92½	92½
4 Venezuelan Pet	3½	3½	3½
1 Vick Finance	9	9	9

W

1 Watson (J W) Co	3½	3½	3½
2 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½
2 West Air Exp	37½	37	37½
4 Wil-Low Cafet	12½	12	12

Y

1 Y Oil & Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
5	Am Cmwith Po 6s '40	98½	98⅛	98⅛
6	Am Cmwith Po 6s '49	103½	103⅛	103⅛
27	Am & For Po 5s 2030	90	90	90
7	Am G & E 5s '28	97½	97½	97½
18	Appalach Gas 6s '45	125⅜	125	125⅜
2	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Appalach Uow 5s '56	99⅝	99¼	99¼
1	Asso G & E 5½s '77	104	104	104
1	Asso G & E 5s '68	85	85	85
5	Asso G & E 4½s C '49	84	84	84
12	Asso Sim Hdw 6½s '33	86	86	86
8	As Tel Ut 5½s C '44	101½	101½	101½
1	Atlas Plywood 5½s '43	83	83	83
5	Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	102¼	102½	102½
15	Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	102	101⅞	102
28	Bos & Me 2d 5s '55	100½	100½	100½
73	Caterpil Tr Co 5s '38	103⅝	103	103½
3	Caroline P&L 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
1	Cent St El 5½s '54	86	86	86
32	Chi RI & Pac 4½s '60	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Childs Co 5s '43	90	90	90
5	Cont Oil 5¼s '37	97	97	97
5	Crown Zeller 6s '40	98	98	98
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	98	98	98
2	Det Int Bridge 7s '52	63	63	63
5	Det Int Bridge 6½s'52	84½	84½	84½
10	Dix G G 6½s '37 A ww	95½	95½	95½
5	Duquesne Gas 6s '45	98	98	98
65	Elec P&Lt 5s 2030	92½	92	92⅜
5	Firestone Tire 5s '42	96	96	96
11	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	69	68	69
9	Fla P&La 5s '54	91¾	91½	91½
30	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	95	95	95
1	Gatineau Pow 6s '41	99½	99½	99½
5	Gen WW@E 6s B '44	95		95
6	Georgia Pow 5s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	97⅛	97	97⅛
14	Houst G G 6½s '43 ww	95¾	95½	95¾
24	Houst G G 6s A '43	95¾	95½	95¾
7	Hygrade Food 6s '49 A	62¼	62	62¼
1	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Indep Oil 6s '39	109⅛	108½	108½
1	Indnpls P&Lt 5s A '57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Inland Util 6s '34	105	105	105
25	Insull Util In 6s B '40	111	110½	110⅝
4	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	86	86	86
5	Interstate Pow 6s '52	91	91	91
2	Inters Pow 5s '57	91½	91½	91½
1	Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	94⅝	94½	94½
10	Koppers G&C 5½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Koppers G&C 5s '47	100	99¾	100
5	Laclede Gas 5½s '60 D	103	102¾	103
6	Lehigh P 5s 2026 A	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Manit Pow 5½A '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Memph N G 6s '43	106½	106	106½
7	Miss R F 6s '44 xw	97½	97	97½
45	Mo Pac 5s H '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Narragan 5s '57	104½	100¼	100¼
1	Nat P&L 6s A 2026	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10	Newberry J 5½s'40	99	99	99
41	NY Ch & S L 4½s'78	97½	97½	97½
5	N E G&E 5s '47	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3	NY For 5½ '48 ww	88½	88½	88½
13	NY P & L 4½s '67	93½	93½	93½
1	Niag Falls P 6s '50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
9	Nor St Pw 6½'33	102	102	102
13	Nor W P 6s '60	100	99¾	100
1	Ohio Riv Ed 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
9	PJac W O 6½ '43 ww	94¾	94½	94½
1	Penn O Ed 6s '50 xw	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Penn O E 5½s B'59	99½	99½	99½
2	Phila E 5½s '72	106	106	106
3	Potomac Ed 5s E '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Pug S P&L 5½s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
14	Pure Oil 5½ '40	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	Scripps 5½s '43	90½	90½	90½
6	Shaw W&P 5s C '70	100½	100½	100½
1	Sheridan W Coal 6s '47	78	78	78
10	S E P&L 6s A 2025 xw	106⅞	106½	106½
7	Southern N G 6s '44	98⅝	98½	98½
2	South L & P 5s A '57	96	96	96
2	So'west G&E 5s A '57	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
10	So'west P&L 6s A '22	105⅜	105¾	105¾
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42	99	99	99
1	Swift Co 5s '32	10	10⅞	10⅞
2	Texas Gas Util 6s '45	103¼	103¼	103⅛
6	Tex P & L 5s '56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Thermoid Co 6s '34	97¼	97¼	97¼
10	Tri Util 5s '79	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
2	Union Oil Calif 5s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Unit Rys Hav 7½s'36	102	102	102
1	U S Rub 6½s '36	96	96	96
1	do 6½s '37	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
31	Virg Ry 4½s B '62	97	97	97
269	Wabash RR 5s D '80	100½	100½	100½
8	Wash Wat Pwr 5s'60	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	W Penn Gold 5s 2030	93	93	93
25	Western Union 5s'60	103	102¾	103

FOREIGN BONDS

1	Baden Con Mun 7s'51	96	96	96
1	Bogota Mtg Bk 7s'47	82½	82½	82½
1	Buen Aires Prv 7s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Chile Mtk Bk 6s'31	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Cuban Tel 7½sA'41	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9	Danish Con 5½s'55	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Danzig Port 6½s'52	84½	84½	84½
1	Europ Mtg 7s'C'67	90	90	90
6	Finland R M Bk 6s'61	87½	87	87
5	Gelsenkirchen 6s'34	96	96	96
1	Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	97¾	97¾	97¾
6	Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Guan&West RR 6sA'57	52	52	52
2	Hanover Cred 6s'31	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Helsingfors 6½s'60	95	95	95
5	Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	90½	90⅛	90½
3	Isotta Fras 7s'42 xw	89	89	89
14	It Sup Pow 6sA'63xw	79⅞	79¼	79¼
1	Mansfield M&S 7s'41	90	90	90
3	Maranhon Brazil 7s'58	82	82	82
1	Nippon El Pow 6½s'53	91	91	91
20	Royal Dutch 4s A '54	89⅝	89½	89½
1	Ruhr Gas 6½s A '53	87½	87½	87½
17	Ruhr H Corp 6½s'58	89½	89¼	89¼
5	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	90	89¾	90
3	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	80	80	80
10	Sydney N So W 5½s'55	90¼	90	90

*Actual sales.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	102	101⅛
Adams Ex 4s	87	87
Alleghany 5s '44	103	103
Alleghany 5s '49	103	103
Allegh '50 rct	97	97
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99	99
Am I G Chem 5s ct '49	108¾	107⅞
Am Int 5½s cv '49	100¼	100¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	193½	189½
Am T & T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Am T & T '65	103¼	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103½	103½
Am WW&Ele 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107	107
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84	83¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90⅜	90⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	93½
Atch T&SF 4½s	138¾	138
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	98½	98½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	92¼	92¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77¾	77
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O rfg 5s' 95	102⅜	102⅜
B&O 4½s	103	103
B&O 5s series D	103	103
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	87¾	87¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104¾	104¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	101½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	99	98½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	40	40
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	101½	101½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98¾	98½
Bu

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—670 acres, Oregon coast; ideal dairy or stock; rich pasture winter and summer; fine view, water, climate, marine fish, salmon, trout, game; accessible auto and plane; $50,000 terms. Write LEE DOTY, Waldport, Ore.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED—Over 30 years of age, to sell genuine Webster's Dictionary on easy payments to selected persons in offices and homes; new 1930 Atlas of the World included without extra charge; unique combination of high merit. Address G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION or chaperone, travel anywhere, or will supervise home while parents are away; excellent references. G-8 The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

The Listener Speaks

THE tempo of the newspaper seems to rule radio today. Floyd Gibbons is that tempo at its dizziest speed. We estimate that Mr. Gibbons speaks some 2500 to 3000 words in the Literary Digest period, 2000 later in the evening for General Electric. The Christian Science Monitor averages 1000 words a column, if you want a convenient yardstick. The spoken word never poured forth faster from one man. Then, too, he deals with the exceedingly controversial subject of prohibition. Adverse statistics compel our attention. They can prove anything pro or con, however. Dramatization takes very good care of General Electric's "House of Magic" at Schenectady. Very clever institutional advertising, too.

How long can a good speaker hold your attention on the radio? We have before us the last presidential campaign, "Ted" Husing, sports announcer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Dr. Julius Klein and Frederic William Wile. We remember the subtle wit and cool logic of Charles E. Hughes in the campaign. Mr. Husing is remembered in football. On top of the ball every minute, close attention to every detail, so much detail as to produce weariness. Expert stenographers have been known to give up trying to record him. Dr. Klein has to us the most pleasant microphone manner. Regarded as the most reliably informed man in Washington on our foreign and domestic commerce he is just the sort of man that President Hoover picked to be in actual charge of his old department.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Atwater Kent Orchestra never sounded better to us than it did on Sunday evening playing Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers" and selections from "The Mikado." Then, too, the dance music purveyors are becoming subtler. The Studebaker Champions played an interesting group which they called "Fragments," consisting of snatches of old and new foxtrots played without regard to age. Just enough of the old to remember not too much of the new. A. H.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Daniel Braxton, baritone.
5:15 Bob McCharles, guitarist.
5:30 Madeline Stodder, songs.
5:45 "Twilight Melodies."
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble: news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beacon Lights: "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Voice of Firestone": Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; string sextet; orchestra direction Harry Horlick.
9:00 NBC, President Hoover's address to D. A. R.; Marine Band.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Aida Doninelli, soprano; orchestra direction Don Voorhees.
10:00 "The Night Court."
10:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
11:00 Weather, Road Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Chamber of Commerce Organ.
11:45 Don Humbert and Benny McLaughlin; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Amphion String Quintet.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 Scott Oracle.
6:45 Tio-Ma Oilers.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Lowe Brothers' Composers: Kreisler.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang: Dorothy Miller, soprano, featured soloist.
8:30 NBC, Ipana Troubadours: Arthur Schutt, pianist; Jack Parker, tenor; male trio.
9:00 Same as WEEI.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson; Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch: C. Y. Stuart, head United States Forest Service, guest speaker.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Legal Stampers Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Jesters Orchestra and Trio.
6:45 The Arlington Squires Orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather; baseball.
7:15 Organ and Piano Duo.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 The Cleercoalers Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers: orchestra; trio; soloist; Henry Burbig, humorist.
9:00 Same as WEEI.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois "An Evening in Paris" sketch; mixed quartet; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Crusaders: soloists; Merle Johnson and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Vin Vincent's orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Will Osborne's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Everett Sittard, organist.
5:30 Twilight Program.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Art Conroy, song title contest.
6:45 The Toreadors: concert ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Musical and studio.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: Sketch, "Lewis and Clarke Expedition."
3:00 p. m.—From Fenway Park: Red Sox vs. Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

U. S. ENVOY REACHES URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Leland Harrison, recently appointed United States Minister to Uruguay, on April 11 handed his credentials to President Campesteguy. He told the Uruguayan President that President Hoover had happy recollections of his

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

"ASK MISS ROLFE"
I have several splendid furnished apartments paying good income for sale; reasonable.
504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C. Cathedral 9549

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 335 West 71st St.—Unfurnished apartment; 2 large rooms, bath, kitchen. Endicott 1706 (before 10 a. m.).

N. Y. C., 41 West 83rd St.—Five large, light, airy rooms, elevator; furnished or unfurnished. MRS. GUEST, Susquehanna 6240.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION

FRANCE—Board and French lessons; mother with 3 daughters, having summer home near Paris, can accommodate 10 girls, 10 to 16 years; conversational French taught; rates moderate. Write CLAIRE HARVEY, 4220 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N Y C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street, N. Y. C. Bryant 8835

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W. 40th, New York City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

MIDDLE-AGED woman share country home in exchange for companionship and light duty. H-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

NICELY rooted old Virginia box wood, 25 cents, for plants. Address F. O. Box 42, Afton, Virginia.

HELP WANTED

INSURANCE broker desires a policy checker familiar with fire and casualty insurance; in replying give references and state experience. Box H-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT and experienced nurse wanted for a 6 months old baby and oversee school girl of 7; write fully experience and references. MRS. PAUL BERRYMAN, Trenton, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

COMPLETE high-class furnishings, private apartment, imported antiques, maple bedroom suite, mirrors, bric-a-brac, kitchen furniture. Commonwealth 3343 (Boston).

FOR SALE—Bedroom, dining room, other furniture, bric-a-brac, discontinuing housekeeping. Apt. 3-D, 801 West End Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

PINE POINT LAKE, HAZARDVILLE, CONN.—Furnished cottage, large living room, fireplace, kitchen and porch downstairs; 3 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch up; screens, electricity, heat, running water; garage. GILBERT J. KELSEY. Tel. Thompsonville 86 ring 4.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Attractively located, furnished, 8 rooms, veranda, garage, enclosed garden; near school, church. JOHNSON, Telephone Scarsdale 112.

TO LET—Three-room bungalow near shore; exclusive neighborhood. Box 191, Wellfleet, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. If moving from Washington, D. C., or en route about April 15, or from Cleveland, Ohio, during April, communicate with NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON. 2046 East 64th St. Navarre 7786.

PIANOS

PIANOS
MATHUSHEK, one of the world's best pianos; grands, uprights, players; bargains in used pianos, many makes. Write for Art Catalogue.
MATHUSHEK
37 West 37th Street New York City

PRINTING

PRINTING—Anything—small or large orders—cards, bills, stationery, menus, announcements, programs, booklets; GOOD work; GOOD service; reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Sacrifice, leaving State, modern 7 rooms, oil heat; near station; fine location. WOODS, 1726 Locust St., Philadelphia.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, N. Y. C.—Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Large pleasant front room, privileges; reasonable rates. Tel. Copley 4686-J. (MRS. PERRY).

BOSTON—Single, sunny room. 8 Dalton St., Apt. 9, corner Clearway. Phone Ken. 1966. Breakfasts and suppers if desired.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 24 Strathmore Rd.—Newly decorated, sunny small room for one willing to remain home occasionally, $2; private family; references. Aspinwall 4387.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large front room, suitable for 1 or 2; large closet, 4 windows; all conveniences; also single room. Regent 0407-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

N. Y. C. (83rd St.). Corner Broadway—Single bright room, private bath, $10; double, private shower, etc., southern exposure. Trafalgar 7363.

NEW YORK CITY, 335 W. 71st Street—Double room, bath adjoining. Phone Endicott 1706. Private house.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Business woman wants room Mt. Pleasant section (furnished or unfurnished), not over $25 month. Phone District 9330, Apartment 703.

SEWING

QUILTS recovered; pay special attention to down quilts; reference given. MRS. F. PRESTON, 105 Lincoln Street, Wilmington, Del.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSTRUCTION superintendent of mature experience covering large contracts will be available for an executive position with a large or medium size construction company. F-11, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HARVARD LAW MAN desires position for summer tutor-companion or driver for western tour of U. S. or western coast; familiar with two trans-continental routes especially western coast. 326 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass.

MARRIED man, 64; gardener, caretaker, poultryman needs work. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WATCHMAKER
Seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

VIOLINIST, conductor for theatre and concert open for engagement; many years experience arranging and synchronizing; graduated from Royal Conservatoire Copenhagen. 48-54 92nd St., Elmhurst, L. I.

PERSHING RECEIVES DEGREE FROM N. Y. U.

NEW YORK (AP)—The honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science was conferred April 11 upon Gen. John J. Pershing by New York University.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, in making the presentation, praised General Pershing's part in the World War and said that "we Americans look upon the true American soldier as a man of peace."

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOMPLISHED woman, exceptionally handy with needle, dresses, hats; perfect German conversation; city, country. B. SCHIELE, 50 Cottage St., Ridgewood, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP Social Assurance; Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years BEVERLY COLPAX (Mlle. Louise), Park Central Hotel, N. Y., Circle 8000.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2025 East 29th St.—2-room kitchenette apartment, cozy, sunny, quiet; private entrance; adults, $45. Mansfield 3455.

NEW YORK CITY, in the 70's East—Well furnished apartment, 5 rooms and 2 baths in old fashioned elevator house; especially airy, pleasant for summer; bargain $150 month till October. Telephone Butterfield 6294 or write X-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C., 325 West 45th St.—Sublet attractively furnished 2-room apartment and kitchen; $125 monthly. Telephone 9 to 5 p. m., Chickering 7050. CLIFFORD LEWIS.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th St.—Five large room apartment to October; piano, radio; near church; less than rent. Cathedral 4982. Apt. 6-B.

WEARING APPAREL

NEW "Shagmoor" ladies' tan coat, size 38; bargain; original price $49.50. Address Suite 816, Hotel Hargrave, New York.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

COLUMBIA ROAD DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries. Cooked Meats, Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Catsup—Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

WM. H. GROVERMANN
JEWELER
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing. Modernize your old jewelry.
Phone National 6787 807 11th St., N. W.

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1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

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Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.
Beautiful Shoes
We have the famous
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
in the latest styles
910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR
STEAM LAUNDRY
Try Our Finished Family Service
Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful
Lynchburg, Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

For Music and Musical Instruments
PATRONIZE
E. MC D. GEMMELL
2613 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Schmelz National Bank
Washington Avenue at 25th Street
Home of Mr. 4%

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
COLONY GASOLINE and OILS
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand; Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Norfolk—Atlantic Book Store, 14 Arcade Bldg.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

EPES STATIONERY CO.
Office and Social
STATIONERY
Newport News, Virginia

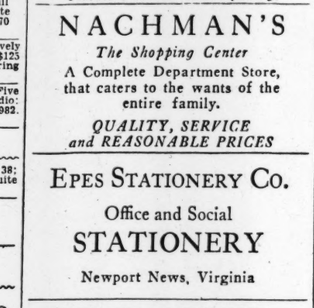
DOUGLASS PITT
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
WITH
MURRAY & PADGETT, Inc.
PHONE 431

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK



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Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

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FLORISTS
We J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

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POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

Fuel of All Kinds
SAMUEL H. COTTRELL & SONS
1103 W. Marshall Blvd. 2800

Weiler Service Station
Amoco Gas
Allen Ave. at Broad Blvd. 4585

MOSMILLER—Florist
Richmond's Reliable Florist
115 E. Main Phones Mad. 1117-1118

BONCILLA BEAUTY SHOP
(HOTEL RICHMOND)
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Marcel Waving

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Goliflex Tailored Wear.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

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HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Walk-Over
SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
204 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Va.

SUDANETTE
The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.

S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store

KLENSALL CLEANING and DYE WORKS Inc.
806 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Virginia
"By our work we are known. By our service we have grown."
Specializing in Rugs and Drapes
Phones 661—662

Colonial-American National Bank
Roanoke, Virginia
4% Paid on Savings

Hickey-Freeman Clothes
STETSON HATS
Bush and Hancock, Inc.
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Fine Cut Flowers
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Visit SPIGEL'S
Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

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For Good Clothing
W. H. MELET COMPANY
118-120 THIRD STREET
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Our Taxi Service Is Good
Mitchell Brothers
Taxi and Transfer Service
MOVING—STORING—PACKING
Phone 1617

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

NATURAL BRIDGE ARCH SHOES
for Women
AAA to EEE—2½ to 12
$4.95 $5.50 $5.95
The NEW
W. L. MORRISON STORE CO.
330 Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

PARSON-SOUDERS COMPANY
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

A SHOP of INDIVIDUALITY
The ELAINE SHOPPE
223 W. MAIN STREET
Exclusive Fashions for Misses and Women
Gowns, Wraps, Millinery

AARON'S SMART SHOES
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Phone 1456

EVA DOUDS
CLOTHES FOR WOMEN WHO CARE!
201 West Main Street
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Hartley-Rowand Co.
INCORPORATED
A DEPARTMENT STORE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
221 WEST PIKE STREET

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR CO.
A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence

CUT FLOWERS POT PLANTS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Vegetable Plants
MADISON MINES
—*FLORIST*
Greenhouses, 508 Milford Street
Phone 38 CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Empire Laundry Co.
CLEANERS and DYERS
RUG CLEANERS

Palace Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, STOVES
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to save, because the longer you procrastinate the harder it will be to begin. Let nothing prevent your saving a portion of your income every week, or every month.
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COOKING FOR THE HOME
Take the 5 days' course of practical instruction by the Huron method. Address BM/KVFS, London, W. C. 1.

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ARTISTE EN CORSETS
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12 Baker St., W. 1 Tel. Welbeck 6439

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STUDENTS TRAINED
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COLLISON & KELLY, Ltd., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Metropolitan 3180.

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LONDON, W. HAMPSTEAD—Mansion flat, 3 bed, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen & scullery, tradesmen's lift; rent £92 p. a. plus rates. 7 years' lease for assignment. M-125, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Wanted on April 26th, efficient cook-general and house-parlourmaid for 7-roomed flat; 2 in family. LADY HENDERSON, 22 Richmond Mansions, S. W. 5.

POST WANTED

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POSITION of trust required housekeeper secretary, hostel or private residence; thoroughly experienced; London preferred. M-124, The Christian Science Mon

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EXPERIENCED TUTOR (languages a specialty) takes students in own home or gives daily coaching. MRS. NEWTON (Camb. teachers' diploma); 3 Cecil Court, Hollywood Rd., London, S. W. 10. Ken. 7168.

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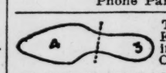

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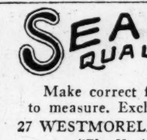
Good Style *Moderate Prices*



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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: WILLIAM F. CODY (Buffalo Bill).

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: "Last of the six great scouts of America," three of the others being Daniel Boone, David Crockett and "Kit" Carson. He was born in Iowa, but went with his parents west to Kansas, where they ranked among the first settlers of that wild territory. The father helped to lay out the city of Leavenworth and played a prominent part in many a stirring event. Filled with a detestation of slavery, the elder Cody flung himself into the desperate political situation then connected with the entrance of Kansas into the Union as a free State. Within the settlements there was danger from the hasty deeds of armed political opponents; without there were still red men in plenty, in no placid frame of mind over the persistent advance of the whites. The elder Cody did not long survive.

At an early age his son entered the employ of a firm which carried the government letters and parcels. In those days it was a perilous business, riding on horseback between the forts and posts which lay along reaches of the Missouri River. But young Cody had all the necessary qualifications. He was fearless and a superb rider; he combined the keen sensibilities of the scout with the skill and daring of the hunter; moreover, he knew the Indians and their ways. It was not long before the young frontiersman became known to officers of the United States Army, who were in need of just such aid as he could give. One officer has left this record of Cody: "He carried dispatches 100 miles for General Sheridan through terrific fire of hostile Indians and returned with replies safely." Thus had Cody grown famous, and for many years he continued his frontier life of daring and of danger.

When that part of his career was finished he was able to effect a plan long cherished: to perpetuate some of the elements of frontier life in an exhibition called the "Wild West." As everyone knows, the project was extremely successful. For nearly 20 years "Buffalo Bill" traveled with his exhibition about the cities of Europe and America. With him went a number of Indians who had been his former enemies; with him also went authentic "cowboys" and the famous "Deadwood coach" which had transported mail and passengers across the plains. Cody's fame still lives in many a man's memory. And in Nebraska there is a town which bears his name, built upon land which was once in the possession of "Buffalo Bill."

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: Traces of gold dust found in the craws of turkeys raised on a West Virginia farm have started the neighbors to prospecting. Anyone who can keep track of a flock of young turkeys ought to find gold prospecting easy.

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Coolidge lists the acquisition of California as one of the eight important events in United States history. And only now is struck just as Florida is trying to make up its mind to go Republican right along!

Arkansas Gazette: Regardless of what claims other nations may make on the south pole country, the Byrd expedition was the only one down there long enough to homestead it.

Publisher's Syndicate: Just to get in ahead of Mr. Babson, we predict that the next time stocks get unreasonably high they will eventually come down.

A Word a Day

Animate

Whatever has been "animated" has been made alive, has been quickened, invigorated, inspirited, enlivened, stimulated. A sense of resultant activity is conveyed by the word.

Our word goes back to the Latin *animare*, "to give life to," from *anima*, "breath, life," akin to *animus*, "soul, mind." The Indo-Germanic root is *an*, "to breathe." Obviously, for a thing to be regarded as alive the ancients expected the physical accompaniment of breathing.

An-i-mate is accented on the first syllable; sound first *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *late*, *e* silent.

"He was animated by the lofty purpose of freeing the workingman from the evils of drink."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

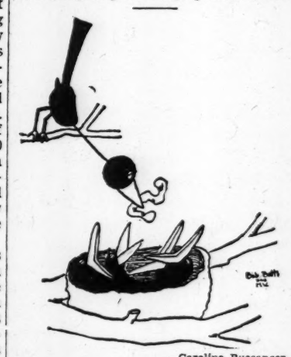
A THANKFUL heart is not only the greatest virtue, but the parent of all the other virtues.—CICERO.

In Lighter Vein

Novel Excuse

Golfer, finding his game a bit off for the first time in years, halts and surveys the English Channel, near by, in weary disgust. Then he exclaims:

"I say, how do you expect me to play a decent game with all those annoying ships sailing up and down?"



—Carolina Buccaneer
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Not Much Use

Incurable Shopper: "How much is a ticket to Goopsville?"

Ticket Seller: "Two seventy, madam."

I. S. (to companion): "Well, Mame, I guess we might as well buy 'em here. I've priced 'em at all the windows, now, and there's no difference."—*Chicago Daily News.*

One Never Knows

Spivvens was attending his first opera and was puzzled.

"Is she singing in English?" he whispered to his neighbor.

"How do you expect me to tell?" replied the old-timer. "She's a soprano."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Slowcoach

Billy was cleaning Father's boots and was taking a long time to do it.

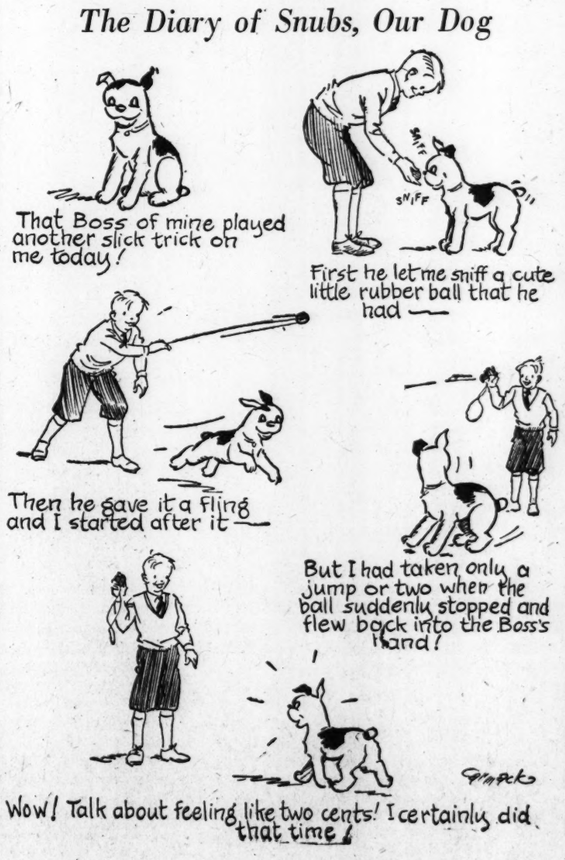
"Haven't you finished those boots yet?" Father called to him.

"Almost; I am doing the second," said Billy.

"Well, where is the first?" asked Father.

"Oh," replied Billy, "I'll do that when I've finished the second."—*Children's Newspaper.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


That Boss of mine played another slick trick on me today!
First he let me sniff a cute little rubber ball that he had—
Then he gave it a fling and I started after it—
But I had taken only a jump or two when the ball suddenly stopped and flew back into the Boss's hand!
Wow! Talk about feeling like two cents! I certainly did that time!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sportsmanship

(Pittsburgh Press)

Avalon, Pa.

EVERY so often one runs across an incident which bolsters his faith in human nature, and makes him admit that, after all, there is a lot of good in this old world—a lot of fellows who are real sportsmen, in the finest and truest sense of the word.

The other night the Avalon and Sewickley High School basketball teams were playing an important game in Section 2 of the Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic League. The game was on Avalon's floor, and the hall was crowded with partisans of the contestants. The contest went along the regulation length of time, and at the finish the score was tied. The referee, Max Hannum, ordered an extra period, according to the rules.

At its conclusion, the score was still tied. A second extra period was started. The boys on both teams were well-nigh exhausted. Sewickley had had a couple of players removed from the game on personal fouls. Its substitutes had been used up. Finally, one of the Sewickley boys had to be helped to the bench.

Coach Winney was up against it. He had only four available players. He informed the referee of his plight, and was told he would either have to forfeit or continue with four men—a tremendous handicap.

"We'll go on with four men," Winney decided. The play was resumed, with the count still tied.

Down on one end of the Avalon bench sat Coach Oliver Gordon. It looked like a "lucky break" for his team, for four men are hardly able to cope with five. But Gordon is more than a mere athletic instructor. He's a gentleman, who believes in the true sportsman's code of a square deal. Running up to the middle of the court, Gordon waved his hand at the referee. Hannum went over to confer with him.

"Is there anything in the rules," he inquired, "which would prevent me from taking one of my men out to even things up? I don't want to beat a four-man team. I'd rather take a licking myself."

"There's nothing in the rules to prevent your taking a man out," said Hannum.

Gordon waved one of his guards to the bench. The Avalon spectators were stunned! Shouts of protest from the partisans rent the air. "Let them take their beating," yelled many in unison. "It isn't your fault they've only got four men."

But Gordon was firm—he's a sportsman.

The two teams went at it again, hammer and tongs, four men against four. And a couple of minutes later, Sewickley looped a two-pointer, and were not headed thereafter. They won by the score of 33 to 31.

"What a shame!" said some of the Avalon onlookers.

What a glorious victory for Coach Gordon, say we.

He has implanted in the hearts and minds of the Avalon basketeers and their student followers a mightier lesson than could have been learned from any victory marked up in a score book.

He has taught his boys there is such a thing as a square deal, a sense of the eternal fitness of things. He has proved that there is such a thing as ethics in sport.

"It was the finest bit of sportsmanship I ever saw," remarked the Sewickley coach, as he grasped his rival's hand and wrung it.

Odds and Ends

Clean-Up Work

In a National Clean-up Week campaign, Los Angeles school children, among many other activities, cleared 18,657 backyards of all rubbish, thereby winning a silver trophy for the Junior Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the sponsors of this campaign.

The Peacemaker

By concluding treaties between Great Britain and France, Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal during the first two years of his reign, Edward VII won the title of Edward the Peacemaker.

Eel Rendezvous

Eels have a common meeting ground in the West Indies, European eels making the 3000-mile trip across the Atlantic Ocean to join others of the species at certain seasons.

Tokyo Celebrates

Tokyo, Japan, recently celebrated its recovery from the effects of the earthquake of 1923, the reconstruction work representing an expenditure of nearly $370,000,000.

Argentina

Argentina is now the chief customer of the United States in South America, and the United States furnishes more than one-quarter of Argentina's total purchases from the world.

In the Oases

Five of the great oases of the Sahara Desert were known and occupied by the Egyptians as early as 1600 B. C.

Light in Abyssinia

Christianity was introduced into Abyssinia as early as 330 A. D., by Frumentius, Bishop of Ethiopia.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Wings Over the Orient

LACK of adequate transportation facilities to span the vast distances of the Far East has stimulated the efforts to develop aerial transport. China especially is attempting to enter the age of aviation without waiting to overcome deficiencies in highways and railways. The latest step is a government contract with the German Luft-Hansa for air mail service between Berlin and Peiping.

It is an ambitious venture, calling for flight schedules totaling several hundred miles more than those which cross the United States. The German operators are expected to negotiate with the Soviets for the right to operate over the existing 2700-mile airway between Moscow and Irkutsk, Siberia, then crossing the Gobi Desert southeast to the Chinese capital. The pioneer trans-Eurasian flight of Luft-Hansa pilots in 1926 demonstrated that the trip could be made on five-day schedule without night flying.

It is to be hoped that the new arrangement will be spared the vicissitudes which marked the Curtiss-Wright contract for air lines linking Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping. Shortly after the service was inaugurated the Nationalist Government was reported to have canceled the contract in order to carry on similar service under its own management. Adjustment of such situations is a part of the internal stabilization which China faces. When operators can be sure of their franchises, there will be ample capital available to exploit the aerial resources of the Middle Kingdom.

Meanwhile Japan, which is devoting primary attention to its highways, is making rapid strides in the air. The Japanese Air Transport Company, subsidized by the Government, now is operating nearly 1300 miles of airways. More than 465,000 miles were flown in the last six months for which figures are available, an increase of 35 per cent over the first six months' operations. Most of this was air mail business, although 683 passengers were carried. The Government's plans call for use of seaplanes in augmenting the service to the mainland.

In both China and Japan, the effort is being made to develop an adequate flight personnel and to establish an airplane industry which will lessen dependence upon Western manufacture. Progress toward this end promises to lift the wings of the Orient to new heights.

Juan Believed in Voting

DOWN in Santiago del Estero they take their voting seriously. They are simple folk, largely of Indian descent. They don't go in for skyscrapers or motorcars very much, but they do believe in going to the polls. In fact, they are addicted to it. Witness Juan José Jiminez. The other day Juan (that isn't his name, but it will do) trudged forty miles through a steaming jungle of Santiago del Estero just to put his ballot in the box. Even for Santiago del Estero, Juan's performance was a bit unusual, and so they honored him at a big dinner.

But this zeal for voting reported from Santiago del Estero is widespread among all the Argentine provinces. People in the more settled regions have a curious regard for the practices of democracy. They seem to have acquired a strange idea that it is a privilege to say at the ballot box what government they want. Of course, Argentina makes it a duty as well, for the law assesses a fine for failure to vote. However, the fine is not very heavy and is seldom actually collected. It is said the real reason for this remarkable addiction to voting is a lively interest in elections. The case of Juan seems to bear out that contention. In any event, in this election, which was of members of the Chamber of Deputies, 86 per cent of the qualified voters went to the polls in Buenos Aires. Two years ago the percentage was 91.

Two years ago in the United States presidential election the percentage was 63, and in 1924 it was 51.

A Friendly Gesture From Japan

SPEED, it has been said, is something with which the East is unfamiliar. Applied to India or China the assertion might carry a measure of truth, but not so when it is intended to embrace Japan. A happy reminder of this comes with the visit to the United States of the women envoys who have been chosen to express the gratitude of millions in the once-earthquake-stricken cities of Tokyo and Yokohama for the prompt aid rendered during a critical period. Their visit marks the completion of the work of reconstruction which has been going on for nearly seven years. Both cities have been practically rebuilt, wide streets laid out, bridges constructed and repaired, buildings erected, parks extended, and a complete new system of public works established.

Japan, as is well known, is not unused to seismic disturbances, but it has never been faced with anything approaching in immensity the earthquake of 1923, which, in two days, laid waste one-half of the imperial capital and almost wiped out Yokohama. The rebuilding of the affected region called for courage and perseverance, patience and determination. Land adjustments had to be made and a costly program undertaken during a period complicated by political differences at home and delicate problems abroad. Serious, however, as the issues were outside the Empire, and fraught with grave consequences, they were not allowed to interrupt the vast projects on which the two great cities embarked.

Now the task is complete, and the Japanese pause to pay their respects to those who kindly lent them assistance during the dark days of the earthquake. America welcomes this graceful gesture of friendship embodied in the visit of the Japanese maidens no less heartily than it did that made recently at the naval conference in London when a generous hand was extended to the three-power treaty. In such gestures it sees a power which can transcend all racial differences and divergencies in points of view—the power of friendship.

Wars and History Textbooks

THE movement that the Parent Teacher Association of the Princeton grade school of Orlando, Fla., has started, to minimize war in history, has within itself the seed of almost incalculable possibilities for good. Wars have constituted so large a feature of past centuries that it seems sometimes that all the incidents of history revolve around them. As a result it often appears that wars are the main events to be recorded; and in consequence the true significance and the frightful concomitants of warfare are lost sight of in the glamour of its fictitious associations.

It is fortunate that the resolutions, which the association has passed and which are being made the basis for an active campaign throughout Florida, have been worked out from a sound and essentially sane point of view. They do not suggest radical or arbitrary changes, nor do they unreasonably request that history books eliminate all reference to wars. Such proposals would justly brand them as foolish and entirely unpractical; instead they ask that such facts as will bring out the civic, industrial, cultural, social and spiritual results of the wars that are recorded be emphasized rather than that the pages of history be permitted to assume the appearance, as is so often the case today, of a mere recital of battles and bloodshed.

The specific purpose of the movement is defined in part as the exclusion of the romantic and misleading material about war. This is because such material is considered responsible for much international misunderstanding and a false concept on the part of children—and it might be added, of adults also—of the actual character of war. After all, a main thing that is needed in this connection is a right perspective. If war is seen as something that is productive of good consequences and associated with what is desirable, the nations will naturally be inclined to make use of it for achieving the purposes which they have been educated to believe it can accomplish. If they come to regard it as essentially evil, they will tend to look at it askance.

The world is so rapidly coming to the view that reason and not force must rule the nations that every move in the direction of forwarding this truth is to be commended.

Charting Prohibition's Course

THE National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement can scarcely make any more valuable contribution to an understanding of the prohibition situation in the United States than is contained in its first-hand study of actual conditions. The crying need, amid the welter of charges and counter charges of more drinking among youth, demoralized home relations, and all the et cetera of heated controversial argument, has been an impartial appeal to fact. How to obtain such a survey on a national scale was problematical, until President Hoover set in motion machinery adequate to the stupendous task.

One concrete result already achieved is a definite refutation, by the eighteen principals of Boston high schools, of current claims that drinking has increased among high school pupils since prohibition. The "hip flask" which looms large in pictures often presented of modern youth, and "lax morality," are simply not found in the high schools of Boston to a degree in any way approaching the lurid accounts which gain ready credence until placed opposite the facts. This school survey, nation-wide in its scope, will give to thoughtful citizens a basis on which to form their own conclusions as to the effect of prohibition on youth.

A mariner could never reach port if he were distracted by the driving seas and shrieking winds. Eye must be fixed steadily upon his compass and thought upon tested nautical practice. He steers not by the shifting winds, but by charts which picture actual conditions. Wise advocates of prohibition, and fair opponents, will submit the law to the same impartial arbitrament. With their eyes steadily held on the records of arrests for drunkenness, the testimony of those who have actual contact with youth on a scale adequate to draw broad conclusions, the evidence of economic and social improvement or its opposite due to the prohibition law, and other irrefragable proofs of the law's actual results, they will be able to steer a straight course through the seas of lurid press accounts and the winds of uninformed claims.

No sound thinker wants to retain prohibition if it is not showing more good on its balance sheet than any other system yet devised for handling the liquor problem. That problem must be handled. It cannot be ignored, nor will it solve itself. The present demand for repeal, with no constructive alternative to existing laws even outlined, much less tested in practice, is as absurd as asking a mariner to throw away his compass, simply because it deviates.

A British National Theater?

THE claims of a British National Theater, which Sir Nigel Playfair has been presenting to the business men of Leeds, seem to be receiving more sympathetic consideration than ever before, and the Prime Minister's promise to pay careful attention to such a theater's need of state assistance encourages the hope that something definite may shortly be done.

Few moments could be more propitious, for the last London theatrical season has shown that there is in England, what has often been doubted, a large public ready to appreciate the best the drama can offer. As in New York, many fine plays have had exceptionally long runs, and scarcely any piece that has met with financial success has been altogether devoid of artistic merit. The popularity of "Journey's End," "Jew Suss," "The Apple Cart," "Canaries Sometimes Sing," "The School for Scandal," "Nine Till Six," and several others, indicates that a national theater, confining itself to the best in past and contemporary drama, would find an audience ready for it.

The objection, however, is still frequently brought forward that a national theater would be conservative and unenterprising, a backwater in intellectual life. The national theaters of continental Europe do, it is true, as a rule, tend to stick to a conventional repertoire; but, to counterbalance this, the very existence of a national theater causes public opinion to regard the drama seriously, with the result that the most eminent men of letters in such countries use it as a vehicle for their ideas.

A convenient illustration of the prestige that a national theater gives to the drama is provided in the excitement that greeted the first performance at the Théâtre Français, Paris, of Hugo's "Hernani," the centenary of which has just been celebrated. This production aroused as much tumultuous interest as a first-class political crisis, of which, indeed, it was the forerunner. A British national theater would, it is hoped, give to the drama in England the position of comparable importance to which its achievements, in spite of neglect and even opposition, have entitled it.

A Museum of American Art

NEXT November there is to be opened in New York City the Whitney Museum of American Art. Already there is prospect that 400 works will be in the first exhibition. This museum will be a further proof of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's eagerness to see American artists' works presented in perspective. Long has she been a patron of the unrecognized talent in painting and sculpture. To give a hearing to artists who have not yet attracted the attention of dealers, she founded the Whitney Studio Club.

Dozens of young painters and sculptors found a foothold in the art world because of her sponsorship. Through her they obtained sales and recognition—artistic recognition, for sales alone are not a sufficient criterion of worth in expression. Having proved her contention that new talent is constantly coming forward, Mrs. Whitney concluded the work of the Whitney Studio Club galleries. They have now passed into history. Henceforth they will be used to house the Whitney Museum of American Art.

That Mrs. Whitney regards this change as an enlargement of the patronage she has hitherto extended to American artists is proved by her gift of several hundred works to the museum, and her continuing policy of purchasing further pictures, sculpture and prints. Her establishment of the collection on a museum basis will open the doors to gifts from other quarters. Many art patrons will wish to share in a movement that has long been supported chiefly by her. The museum is already functioning in a preparatory sense, with a director, curator and several assistants. During her summer of work on sculpture commissions in Europe, Mrs. Whitney may well feel satisfied at the wide approval of her gift to the art of America in establishing this national museum.

Stingless Bees—and Mosquitoes

THE reassuring news comes from the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick that stingless beekeeping has entered upon the scene through the introduction of "good-natured" bees from the Caucasus in Russia as a substitute for Italian and other "hot-tempered" species. The amiable bees, it seems, are stingless not anatomically, but temperamentally. They do have a sting, which is a very delicate and complicated organ, but politely and considerately they refrain from using it. The experiment station's bee specialist avers that while working for three years without veil, smoker or gloves in an apiary of sixty colonies of the Caucasians he has not been stung once. Furthermore the good-natured bees are said to produce an extremely white honey and to swarm less frequently than the Italians.

Yet there were "good-natured" bees in our boyhood—if you knew how to handle them. We recall finding a "bee tree" in the pasture wood lot. It was a hollow tree in which a swarm of wild bees had taken up their home and deposited a store of honey. It contained two ten-quart pans of honey which were requisitioned by a neighbor without veil and smudge without being stung.

Stingless bees are in keeping with this age of novelty and progress. We salute New Jersey on her latest claim to distinction. But if she really wants to confer a blessing on humanity let her develop a stingless Jersey mosquito!

Editorial Notes

The answer to the question, "What's in a name?" seems to be clearly defined as the result of a questionnaire recently sent out by a firm of book publishers in an endeavor to ascertain what sells books. The 10,000 replies received to date show that only 199 purchased the books because of their titles. More than 3450 sales were attributed to reviews; 2460 to advertisements, and so on through the recommendation of a friend, reputation of the author, bookstore display, interest in subject, gift, lecture or sermon, with the title at the bottom of the list.

Aircraft have often been used to rescue people from hazardous situations. Few, however, have been pressed into service to save the corporate life of a bank, as was the case recently when an airplane from Chicago to Pana, Ill., carried a quarter of a million dollars to stop a run on the Pana National Bank. This is a case where the factor of speed becomes the "friend in need."

Anybody who has seen the tail of a kite snapping in the breeze can imagine the experience of that pilot who guided a glider towed at the end of a rope by an airplane across America.

While a census shows that there are twelve Henry Fords in the city of Detroit, most cities can boast that their Fords outnumber the Smiths, Joneses, and Browns all put together.

How many are cognizant of the fact that the mining industry is second to none in the United States, and that it furnishes 54 per cent of all freight on the railroads?

Those First Baseball Games

WHO played the first game of ball? It is rather difficult to discover, because whatever reliable history of the game there is goes back a few thousand years B. C., and certainly the Egyptians, that race of ancient lineage, knew the game well when we first hear of them.

It was, however, about 1845 that the first recorded match between teams playing what is called today baseball was played by a club organized in New York City, and called the "Knickerbockers." "Baseball," or "Base," or "Rounders" had long been played before by boys; but this club, formed, no doubt, because of the growing interest in the sport, is undoubtedly the first organization which really made the game a study, carrying on regular practice and arranging regular matches. It used to play on what was then called the Elysian Fields, not of mythological fame, but of the good city of Hoboken, across the Hudson River from New York City.

* * *

In many respects the game in New York was different from the one played in Boston, but the present-day "old cat" is the basis of both.

In New York there "were usually nine on a side"; but one good sportsman—full of the joy of the game, he must have been, too—says that in Boston they usually played six or eight men to a side. Then he goes on to say, "the finest exhibition of skill in baseball playing is, I think, to witness the ball passed swiftly from 'thrower' to 'catcher,' who, being experts, seldom allow it to fall to the ground and hardly move their feet from the position they occupy." He adds:

> The "pitching" or "tossing" of a ball toward the batsman is never practiced in New England except by the most juvenile players; and he who would occupy the post of honor as "catcher" must be able to catch expertly a swiftly delivered ball, or he will be admonished of his expertness by a request of some player to "butter his fingers."

In New York at this time the ball had to be pitched and could not be thrown; and so the Bostonians not only put the New Yorkers to contempt, but really anticipated the present rule on that point.

There seems to have been some concern in everybody's thought as to the catcher, for one historian of the game makes the remark that the ball was thrown with such vigor that "it whistled through the air and stopped with a solid smack in the catcher's hands, which he generally held in front of his face." And it seems also that he stood at from three to ten paces behind the "striker," as the batsman was called; although there are many daring examples on record of catchers who stood as near the striker as they could without coming within the radius of the swinging bat, which was usually wielded with one hand.

* * *

This bat, by the way, was interesting in itself. It was most likely to be the stout handle of a rake or a pitchfork, cut to the length of about three and one-half feet. The ball with which Boston men played was from five and one-half to six ounces in weight, and two and one-half to three and one-quarter inches in diameter. It was made of yarn tightly wound around a lump of cork or India rubber and covered with smooth calfskin in quarters (as we quarter an orange), "the seams closed snugly and not raised; lest they blister the hands of the catcher and the thrower."

So far the game seems to have been more or less similar in New York and Boston, the two centers of the sport, and of course it should be remembered that the elements of the game, such as the striking and running of bases, etc., were in all places the same. But there were, after all, considerable differences.

The queer old Boston game, for instance, had really five bases; that is, "home," was not the same as the striker's or batsman's plate, and furthermore, "home" seemed to be a very important spot on the field, as the two umpires—there were always two umpires—had to stand there not only to decide, or to disagree, on events which were taking place all over the field, but to settle at the closest possible range the doubtful point as to whether the runner got home "safe." Perhaps the game became sometimes a contest between umpires.

The "scouts," who in New York were called long and short fielders, were placed apparently more with regard to geometrical precision than because of any chance that flying balls might come their way.

Another important difference in the two games was in the question of fouls. The New Yorker says in his rules that a ball knocked outside the line running from the home plate to either the second or third base is a foul, and counts for nothing. But the Bostonians scouted this idea, one writer maintaining that it was unfair, "for some players, whom from some peculiarity, such, perhaps, as being left-handed, or any other cause, may find it difficult to get a crack at the ball, each in his own peculiar style." This authority added:

> In my experience in playing, it was always understood that the striker had the right to knock the ball with his bat in any direction he chose, the object being to put the ball as far out of the reach of his opponent as possible, and thereby enable him to go his rounds in safety, and score one more ace for his side.

This matter of the "ace" suggests a number of other games, like handball and racquets and all the other ball games which came before, and no doubt in this and other instances it helped to make the game of rounders, or baseball. The teams did not play nine innings. Far from it. They played till one side or the other made twenty-one aces, or runs, of course seeing to it that each nine or "six" or "eight" had the same number of innings as the other. Think of it today! Imagine two professional nines playing until one or the other had made twenty-one runs, when now they not infrequently have to play ten or eleven innings before either gets a single run! The good and sprightly American game of baseball would beat the Englishman's cricket, in duration, and we should have the game lasting to nine or ten days, perhaps. But in the days of the '40's and '50's they did not find much difficulty in making twenty-one runs within five or six innings.

* * *

Naturally, the rules had little or nothing to do with this. It is simply the marvelous skill and precision developed in players by long practice that have diminished opportunities for making many runs. On the other hand certain possibilities of the game were limited then by what we should now regard as unjust rules.

For example, think how we enjoy, as perhaps one of the finest and most exciting moments of the great game, the home run, when, with two or three men on bases, a famous batsman comes to the plate, and by making a long hit, brings in not only himself, but the two or three more of his side who are on bases. Not so in the old days; for one of the most important rules was that a "ball being knocked out of field or limit, but one base shall be made thereon by the runner."

Was it the knowledge of what can be done in cricket that induced the rule makers to put this into their first rules, or was it simply the apprehension that the twenty-one aces might be made too soon, and the game ended before the players and the spectators had fairly settled down to work?

It would be hard to tell; but it seems strange to have allowed fouls, so difficult to secure and so swift and uncertain in their movements, to count as fair hits, while a home run was deliberately legislated against. And, after all, so far as written rules go, it is impossible to be certain what the real game was when it began to be played in the United States as a general outdoor sport.

J. A. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Fruitage of Alcohol

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following statement is a translation from an article which appears in a Swiss French Almanac for the year 1930:

"It is found that alcoholism has provoked 25 per cent of mental alienation among men; that 45 per cent of crimes and delinquencies have been committed under the influence of intoxication, and that 50 to 60 per cent of the epileptics, 40 per cent of the abnormal persons, 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the backward individuals in special grades, 40 per cent of the indisciplinable youths, 35 per cent of orphans are the offspring of parents addicted to drunkenness.

"Besides, alcohol drives 50 to 60 per cent of the poor within our houses of refuge. It is the cause of 20 per cent, approximately, of illnesses and accidents.

"The keeping of alcoholics and their innocent victims devolves upon the public treasury. To attend to it, we must raise taxes. How many townships run into debts and are in financial troubles because they are obliged to look after those who have preferred schnapps (whisky) to work and thrift?

"References furnished by all competent cantonal departments show that the expenses of the Swiss for the keeping of the needy runs up yearly to 80,000,000 francs, whereas one-quarter of this sum, let us say 20,000,000 francs, are solely for the keeping of alcoholics and their families."

In spite of constant activities for the last forty years on the part of temperance societies in Switzerland and elsewhere to bring about soberness, results, as it appears, are very poor.

Likewise in the United States the temperance movement has spared nothing in its endeavor to lessen suffering caused by alcohol. It was finally found that admonishing, lecturing, raising of funds for this building of countless refuges of all kinds took people's money without emptying saloons. So the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

Cleveland Heights, O. A SINCERE PROHIBITIONIST.

Conditions in Haiti Improved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I give you such information as I have regarding conditions in Haiti? I have visited there many times, almost yearly since 1910, and I know of the deplorable conditions that existed before occupation by the marines and the great improvements that have been made since. Roads have been opened, schools have been instituted and great improvements made in sanitary conditions.

The present administration by the United States Government is at the request of the Haitian Government. Prior to the arrival of the marines the Haitian Government was being unseated about twice yearly; since then there has been stabilization and prosperity, until the drop in the coffee price, which, as you know, is the main crop of Haiti. This coffee difficulty has resulted in suffering throughout South America, and particularly in Brazil.

Cambridge, Mass. J. HOWARD WELLBROCK.

"Perusing" and "Studying"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have a little space wherein to thank you for your "Word-a-Day" feature? The one who regularly studies this column will soon find himself possessed of an enlarged and enriched vocabulary, accompanied by a corresponding degree of "delight and power in speech"; and all this at but little cost of time and effort.

I think I was never so impressed with the great value of this feature as when I read the definition of "perusal" as contrasted with "study" in the Monitor of Dec. 24, 1929. Upon reading that "one who peruses a book . . . reads it through—perhaps with care," while the one who "studies it" indicates "a setting of the mind on the subject," with "a vigorous application of the faculties of perception and reason for the purpose of acquiring knowledge," I at the same time saw how easily one might think in his daily reading that he is "studying" when, in fact, he is only "perusing." The result has been a redoubling of my efforts with correspondingly satisfactory results. This excerpt from Ruskin expresses my meaning precisely:

> You must be willing to work hard to find the hidden meaning of the author. Ask yourself, "Am I inclined to work as an Australian miner would? Are my pick-axes and shovels in good order, and am I in good trim myself, my sleeves well up to my elbows, and my breath good, and my temper?" . . . . The metal you are in search of being the author's mind or meaning, his words are as the rock which you have to crush and smelt in order to get at it. And your pick-axes are your own care, wit, and learning; your smelting furnace is your own thoughtful soul. Do not hope to get at any good author's meaning without those tools and that fire; often you will need sharpest, finest chiseling, and patientest fusing, before you can gather one grain of the metal.

Boston, Mass. CLAUDE E. SAUNIER.

"What's Right With America?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sisley Huddleston's articles on "What's Right With America?" have called attention to many everyday occurrences which otherwise might have gone unnoticed. Among these are the prosperous-looking crowds of people. Even on Sixth Avenue, New York City, where many men hover around the employment agencies from time to time, one sees as a rule fairly well-dressed men. A man in rags is a rare sight indeed. Then I have noticed the inherent courtesy in the American man. If in a public conveyance or on the street one drops an article, one almost invariably receives assistance in a natural and impersonal manner.

Mention, too, is made of the friendliness seen in America, regardless of creed or color. One morning recently I saw a colored girl kindly assist a white man who needed to be helped down some steps. She did not know that anyone saw her. She saw the need, and her assistance was appreciated.

We are all happy that Mr. Huddleston sees the benefits of prohibition. In this district one hears of speakeasies, etc., but where are they, and where are the people who patronize them? An intoxicated person is almost never seen. On the train recently a man of good appearance came into the car, and because of the peculiar odor of strong drink, people were no doubt quite surprised. In pre-prohibition days we recall that this unpleasant experience occurred very often, where now it is so exceptional that we take special notice of it.

JULIA E. BROUGHTON.

New York, N. Y.

"Down With 'They'"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to the editorial entitled "Fe" in the Monitor of February 10, I quite agree with the closing plea, "Down with 'they.'" But please let us not think of any such linguistic monstrosities as fe, fem, fer. The need is, not for some new form, but for better use of those we have.

For instance, the young lady in question could, with ever so little ingenuity, phrase her sentence in some such fashion as this: "I have just received a special delivery letter from a friend who is to arrive in the city tomorrow, and I just have to meet the train." And I cannot see anything awkward about the sentence, "Someone must have . . . left his book."

I do not possess an English grammar to which I can refer at the moment, but years ago I was taught to use "his" when neither gender was to be specified, and I have always found it most satisfactory.

RUTH D. ALLISON.

Portland, Ore.